Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3RD 1828. [NUMBER 2,009.

A CARD.

MRS. CORBIN, begs to return her most grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies and Medical Gentleman of Bombay, for the very handsome and liberal treatment she has for the last twenty years received at their hands, and to prevent trouble and disappointment, deems it her duty to inform them, that She intends to proceed to Europe by the Ship *Upton Castle* about the 15th Prox. under full engagements for the Passage.

N. B. a sale by auction of the small collection of neat and useful articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. will take place on Friday the 12th Instant at noon at her House in Military Square.

Bombay, 3d December, 1828.

A CARD.

MR. THOMAS M'CARTHY, (late Commander of the *Carron*) begs to inform his Friends and the public that he purposes opening an Academy on the 1st January next at Breach Cundy; for the instruction of Boys in the English language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Geography with the use of the Globes.

Mr. M'Carthy will also teach, on extra terms, the French Language, Rudiments of Latin, Geometry, practical and theoretical, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Conic Sections, Mensuration, Algebra, Navigation, Elements of Astronomy, General principles of Surveying and laying down Maps and Plans.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS.

Boarders, for the first mentioned course of instruction up to 13 years of age, per month exclusive of stationary . . . . . B. Rs. 38

Do. . . . Do. . . . Do. upwards of 13 exclusive of stationary 42

Do. . . . . Do. 42

The utmost attention will be paid to the cleanliness, Morals, and Improvement of the pupils.

Applications addressed to Capt. Thos. M'Carthy, Military Square, will be duly attended to.

Bombay, 3d December, 1828.

FOR SALE,

4 Butts of fine old SHERRY at Rs. . . . 800 per Butt
4 Ditto finer ditto . . 850 per do.
5 Hds. ditto ditto . . 450 per Hhd.

From Messrs. Gledstanes and Co. of London, just imported per *Upton Castle*.

Apply to Captain THACKER, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 3d December, 1828.

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO. have lately received a few Hogsheads of very fine old SHERRY, from the well known House of Gordon and Co. per *Ceres*, for Sale at Rs. . . 456 per Hhd.

Also a few six dozen Chests of very Superior old Sherry, from William Morrice of London, at Rs. . . 27 per dozen and from Messrs David Rankine . . . . . 22 per dozen

Bombay, 3d December, 1828.

Mr. C. Oliver.

BEGS leave to inform the LADIES of the Presidency that he has received for Sale, on Commission, a few Sets of very handsome Rich Bracelets and Necklaces; which will be exposed, this day, at his Shop, opposite St. Thomas's Church.

Bombay, 3d December 1828.

TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1829 are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON & CO. Price Rupees 120 CASH.

Bombay, 3d December 1828.

THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY the 3rd Instant
FRITH.
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

LADIES Fashionable worked muslin Dresses, Long and Sheeting cloth, Jeans, and Silver Ware, Furniture Silk, gown pieces, Beer, Books, amongst which many valuable and new works, Soda Water, a few casks of Sim's Beer, a Piano Forte and many other useful articles.

At noon will be put up several Horses.

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next December 8th
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
AN INVOICE OF NEW AND ESTEEMED WORKS IMPORTED
PER TRIUMPH,

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On MONDAY the 15th December
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT BELLAIR.
THE VALUABLE
Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Queens Ware,
AND MODERN
Household Furniture
OF
R. T. GOODWIN Esq.

FURTHER Particulars and Catalogues will speedily be published. In the mean time a list of the Plate, Plated and Glass Ware, may be seen at the Rooms of the Advertisers.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
Nos. 47 & 48 of the Sphynx for 1828.
Nos. 85 . . . of the Athenæum „
THE
ORIETAL HERALD
FOR SALE,
ALSO NO. 1
OF THE
THE ARGUS
A NEW ESTABLISHED PAPER
BY
MR. BUCKINGHAM

For which subscription Books are now opened at the Rooms of the Advertisers

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT
EUROPE BUILT
DENNET
COMPLETE WITH HORSE AND HARNESS
Rs. 850.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

Higgs & Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 4th Instant,
A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF NEW AND SECOND HAND
BOOKS.

COMPRISING Popular Novels, Travels, Voyages, History, Military works, Hindoo, Persian and Arabic, Do. Reviews, Medical Works &c:

A Chandelier, Manilla Cheroots, Glass Ware, Piece goods, and numerous other articles,

AT ONE O'CLOCK
A NEAT
BUGGY,
AND BENGAL
PALANQUIN.

Meadows Street, 3d. December 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY
AUCTION
AT 4 O'CLOCK
THIS AFTERNOON
ON THE PREMISES
THE
BUNGALOW

Belonging to J. Patch Esqr. situated in the Lines of the first Grenadier Regt.

Bombay 3d December 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THE
ORIENTAL HERALD
FOR JULY
PRICE Rs. 5.

Meadows Street 3d December 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
A NEW
CALCUTTA BUILT
BAROUCHE
AND HARNESS
PRICE Rs. 900
ALSO
A NEAT
LIGHT
ENGLISH BUILT
PHAETON
PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Street, 3d December, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

ENCYCLOPÆDIA Metropolitana, the first 21 parts	Rs. 200
Technological Dictionary 2 Vols. . .	50
Holcroft's Travels 2	20
Horsburgh's Directory	40
Views on the Rhine	30
Instructions for drawing birds	10

Meadows Street, 3d December, 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY the 3d Instant,
AT BELMOUNT
THE
Household Furniture &c.
OF
CAPTAIN JONES H. C's. MARINE

CONSISTING of Tables, Chairs Couches, Cots, Sideboard, Punkah Hanging Lamps, Double Branched Wall shades, a Pianoforte, Europe Carpets, Glass Ware &c.

At 1 o'Clock will be put up (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a Chariot, with a pair of Horses and Harness.

Bombay, 3d December 1828.

Wines for Sale
AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. P. STEWART AND Co.

A FEW 6 Dozen Cases of Selbys very Superior old PORT imported per *Triumph* at . . . . . Rs 20
Pale Sherry in Bottle, very old at 22
Ditto in Butts. 700
Edes first Growth Claret Vintage 1822 in 6 Dozen Cases at. 35
Ditto Sparkling Burgundy in 3 Ditto Cases, ... 35

Bombay, 3d December, 1828.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO
DIRECT FROM MESSRS. TODD AND BOSANQUET,

SUPERIOR old PALE SHERRY, for . . . . . Rs. 900 per Butt.
Ditto Ditto in 6 and 3 dozen cases . . . . . Rs. 26 per Dozen.
First growth CLARET, in six dozen cases, at Rs. 35 per Do.

Bombay, 3d December 1828.

SNEYD'S CLARET.

MESSRS REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. have lately received a small quantity of the above high flavoured Wine in cases of Six Dozen each, which may be had on application at their Godowns, at Rs. 35 per Dozen.

Bombay, 3d December 1828.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETIES having deemed it expedient to discontinue taking Madras and Bombay risks in future, the Public are therefore hereby informed that no further Insurance will be granted by those Societies, on the lives of Persons residing at those Presidencies and their dependencies, from and after the 1st January 1829.

(Sd.) ALEXANDER AND CO.
Secretaries Laudable Societies

CALCUTTA
1st October 1828. (c)

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY
OF 1829.

TICKTES in the above Lottery at, Rs. 120 each, are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, & CO.

Bombay, 3d December 1828.

BOMBAY REGISTER & DIRECTORY FOR 1829.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on the 1st of January 1829 and on each succeeding year, will be issued from the GAZETTE PRESS, a work under the above denomination, and to which their attention is solicited. The Gentlemen who are compiling this work, *have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of Government to be furnished with such Information from its Records, as may be necessary to insure the accuracy of the work*; and from other sources, hints for its improvement, which will be most faithfully attended to, and for which they feel extremely grateful.

The work will contain an accurate CALENDAR and ALMANAC, and complete Lists of all the Departments under this Presidency, with their disposition.

Bombay 3d December, 1828.

FORSALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A Few Copies of the Proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the case of BAPPOO GUNNESS, at Tannah; as published in the Gazette of the 8th Inst. corrected and revised, in the form of a neat Pamphlet at 1 RUPEE PER COPY.

Gazette Office, 3d December, 1828.

FORSALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett	Rs.	" 2 "
Powers of Attorney, each	"	" 2 "
Interest Bonds,	do.	" 2 "
Respondentia Bonds	do.	" 1 "
Policies of Insurance	do.	" 1 "
Bills of Lading	per set	" 2 "

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE Elegant and modern MANSION on Colabah, commonly called COWPER'S COTTAGE, and lately occupied by DAVID SETON Esq.—It is well worthy the consideration of any family who is desirous of obtaining a commodious and airy habitation.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

(c) *Bombay, 3d December*, 1828.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the House belonging to Mr. PHILIP DE MELLO, situated at the Oart called Zantwar of the Church of N. S. de Esperanca, sold to Mr. NICHOLAO DE VIDA; any person or persons having any Claim on the said House, shall within fourteen days from the date hereof acquaint the said purchaser.—

Bombay, 3d December, 1828.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT METIBOY widow and SORABJEE DADY SANTOCK, of Bombay have contracted to mortgage all that their two Oarts together with the Messuages, Tenements, and Stables, therein situate without the Town Walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of the Oart belonging to MOORTETHENDASS SUMBHOODASS near Washerman's Tank, all persons claiming any right or title thereto or to any part of such property by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise whatever, are hereby requested to make known the same to MR. PATCH, attorney at law at his Office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded therein,—Dated 2d December 1828.

જાહેર ખબર *

ખબર શીખંથી આપીયજે *

શ્રી ગુમખજી વાડી વીમુવા ખાજ ત્રીઠી ખાજ તથા શોરાપ્જી દાદીશંતોદ્રિ પોતાની ૨ વાડી તથા તેને લગતી ત્રિારની તથા તે વાડી પ્રમેનાં તબેલા જમી ગુમખજના ફોટણા હેર શા મોરલીમુરદાશ શંગ્રલુદાશ ની વાડીની પડીશમો ધીની તલાવ આ ગલ્છે તે ગીરવી આપવાનુ શાકું કરૂછે * આ ટે ફ મીલકત ઉપર હરેક ફોજનો હરેક પ રકારનો દાવો અથવા વારશો પીરોયતી ફોજ તે અથવા ફ ઉપર કરવી મીલકતમો નાં હરેક ભાગ ઉપર ફોજનો ગીરવી અથ વા વારશા નો અથવા બીજો હરેક પરકારનુ નો દાવો હોજ ધણી અથવા ધણીઓ ત્ર શતર પાટય ફોરટનો વકીલની દાદ્વોત્રમો રાંત્રપરટ રો પ્રમે આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો આલીને જરેકરે નહીતો તે મ ણી અથવા ધણીઓનો દાવો રદ મને ખાતલ થાશે *

તારીખ ૨ જી ડીસેમ્બર ૧૮૨૮

For Freight to London

OR LIVERPOOL

THE NEW SHIP

ULSTER

OF 350 TONS

James Shannon

MASTER.

TO Sail early in December, apply to Messieurs. PATRICK STEWART and Co.

Bombay, 3d December 1828.

Freight and Passage

TO

LONDON.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

ISABELLA.

OF 500 TONS

Capt. G. R. Fox,

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

WILL positively sail to the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and LONDON on the 10th December.

This ship has good accommodations and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 3d December, 1828

For Passage to London.

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

OF 611 TONS PER REGISTER

ALEXANDER HENNING R. N.

COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail positively on the 24th December, touching at the Cape if Passengers offer.

For particulars apply to CAPTAIN HENNING, at the Office of Messrs FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 3d December, 1828.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

UPTON CASTLE

OF 600 TONS,

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

HAS very superior Accomodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will Sail positively on the 15th January.—

For particulars, apply to Captain THACKER, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 3d December, 1828.

For Passage to London

OR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP,

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS,

CAPT. THOMAS GREEN,

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail from hence on the 10th January.

For particulars apply to Captain GREEN at the Office of Messrs PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay 3d December 1828.

For Passage to London,

THE SHIP

RECOVERY.

HENRY C, CHAPMAN.

COMMANDER

WILL Sail for London on the 11th January.—

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.

Bombay, 3d December, 1828.

For Passage to London

THE

KATHERINE STEWART FORBES

OF 500 TONS

CAPTAIN INGRAM CHAPMAN

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London on the 1st February.—

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Passage for Liverpool

THE

SHIP GIPSEY.

W. Quirk

COMMANDER.

HAS good accommodations' carries a Surgeon and will sail on the 24th Instant.

Apply to the Captain on board or ARCHIE FINLAY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 3d December, 1828.

General Orders.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH NOVEMBER 1828.

No. 326 of 1828.—Lieutenant Colonel Ballantine, Commanding the Candeish District is permitted to remain at the Presidency for a further period of two months from the 1st instant on sick Certificate.

No. 327 of 1828.—Ensign G. P. Ball, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed leave of absence for a period of twelve months to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

No. 328 of 1828.—Surgeon E. C. Harrison, Garrison Surgeon is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 329 of 1828.—Lieutenant G. A. Baillie, of the 2nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 330 of 1828.—Captain C. Payne, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry has returned to his duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, by the Ship Upton Castle which arrived at Bombay on the 7th Instant.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1828.

No. 331 of 1828.—Lieutenant D. Davidson, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to Act as Third Assistant Commissary General, vice LeMessurier on leave of absence.

No. 332 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Frederick, Commissary General and Lieutenant P. Melville, Fort Adjutant, to proceed to Calcutta on Special duty.

No. 333 of 1828.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. O. Murray, is appointed to act as Fort Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant P. Melville on duty at Calcutta.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1828.

No. 334 of 1828.—Lieutenant W. Burnett of the 2d European Regiment is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick Certificate.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

JOHN BAX

Sect. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surgn, John Ross 2d Extra, Battn.

Lieut. T. Foulerton 1st Gr.
Lt. T. Donnelly 1st Grs.
Ensign J. Burnett 1st Grs.
Lt. W. Baker 1st Grs.
Capt, Stirling 2 Ex. Bn,
Lt. Dawson, 17th Regt. N. I.
Lt. J. Taylor H, M. 29th Regt.
Lt. McCaffery H, M. 4th Lt. Dr.
Asst. Surgeon John Daly,

DEPARTURES.—Ensign McCulloh, Doing duty 22d Regt.

Ensign H. Jones 24th Regt.
Asst. Surgn, George Gray, Marine,
Capt. R. Ord 24th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon John Ross, 2d Extra Battn.
Lieut. Gordon, 25th Regt. N. I.
Capt. W. Stirling 2d Ex. Bn.
Assist. Surgeon C. V. Collier Artillery,
Asst. Surgeon, C. Lush,
Asst. Surgeon H. P. Hathon 4th Dragoons,
Asst. Surgeon Patch 7th Regt.
Lt. H. Stockley Do.
Capt. Graham, Do.
Lt. Sheppes Do.
Lt. Slockly, Do.
Lt. Tallon Do.
Lt. Hibbert, Do.
Ensign Halpen, Do.
Ensign Andrew, Do.
Ensign Topham, Do.
Ensign Hodson, Do.
Ensign Spraull, Do.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

NOVEMBER 28th.—The H. C. Brig of War Thetis, Lieut. R. Keesham Commander from Persian Gulph, 5th Nov.—His Highness the Imaum of Muscat was at Bahrine with a large force, but by the last accounts received at Muscat the Sheik of Bahrine was treating with the Imaum for peace.

Do. Ship Scotia (Free Trader) Tho. Simson. Master from Newcastle, 11th June

29th Ship Sir Frances Burton (Free Trader) Archd. Reid Master, from Liverpool 9th June, Rio Janeiro 31st Augt.

Do. Ship Sunbury, G. G. H. Munnings, Master from Calcutta 8th Oct.

30th Ship Recovery (Free Trader) H. C. Chapman Master from Land's End 22d July,

December 1st.—The H. C. Brig Palamcotta, Lieut. W. Denton Comr. from Mangalore, Cochin 9th Nov. Calicut 16th, Mangalore 23d Nov.

Do. The H. C. Ship Ernaad, Capt. D. A. Carstorphan Comr. from Madras and Western Coast Madras 22d Oct. Quilon 2d Nov. Cannanore 12th, Mangalore 21st, Vingorlah 28th

Passengers per Thetis.—Mr. Buddo Surgn.

Per Sunbury.—Mr. A. McDonald Mariner,

Per Recovery.—Mrs. Col. Whitehill, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Tate, Mrs Mungus, Mr. Malcolm, Civil Service, Mr. Blaco Civil Service, Mr. Spoorum Civil Service, Lieut. Wilson H. C. Marine, Daisly Asst. Surgn, Mr. Burt, Cadet, Mr. Davis Cadet.

Per Palinurus.—Mr. and Mrs. Baber.

Per Erhaad.—Lieut. McDonald Bengal Art.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26th.—The H. C. Brig of War Antelope Lieut. G. B. Harrison Com. to Bassadore.

Do. Ship Captain Cooke, (Free Trader) George Willis Master to London.

30th, Persian Ship Futtay Eslam, Ager Mamud Nacqudah, to Bushire.

Passengers by Captain Cooke,—Mrs. Fenwick Mr. Fenwick, Capt. Dawson Mrs. Dawson, Lieut. H. Dawson Mr. Eastwall, Mr. Townd, Mr. W. Poole, Lieut. Gordon.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Esther for London, Charles Kerr, for London; Isabella, for London; Dorothy, for Liverpool; Bengal for Liverpool; Ulster for Liverpool Consbrook for Liverpool.

ARAB.—Asadulbar for Mocha; Futtayrahimany for Kamore; Futtay-salam, for Persian Gulph

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Dorothy, Charles Kerr Ulster, Emma, Esther, Prince of Orange, Isabella, Consbrook, Bengal, Bulton, Upton Castle, Cumbrian, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Triumph and Gipsey,

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Carron, Kusrovie, Discovery, Edmonstone, Hashmy, and Milford.

ARAB.—Asadulbar, Futayrahimany Futtay-salam

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Prospect Lodge, on the 24th Instant, the Lady of Thomas Geo. Gardiner Esq. of a daughter,

MARRIAGES.

13th Inst. at Poonah, by the Revd. Randall Ward. Mr. L. L. Fidler, draftsman to the Statistical Reporter to Government to Mrs. Johnstone relict of the late Troop Qr. Mr. Johnstone.

At Severndroog, on the 18th Nov. 1828, by the Revd. Samuel Payne, Thomas Henry Graham Esq. to Jane daughter of Dr. J. A. Maxwell.

DEATHS.

At Ellichpoor, on the 18th instant, Captain Thomas Kennedy, of His Majesty's 54th Regt. of Foot, and Commanding the 8th Regt. Nizams Infantry

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

At Colaba, on the Morning of the 25th Ultimo,—James Rigby, Serjeant Major, His Majesty's Kings Troop Depôt, leaving a Family and numerous acquaintances, to deplore his irreparable loss.

EXCHANGE &c.

—On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, at 30 days sight, 1-8½
—Madras, at 30 days sight, 99¾ 100

PAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sicca
Unremittable do. 107 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108½ B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 220 B'by Rs:
German Crowns 100 per 210 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton } Nominal.
China.....Per Candy, }

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER 1828.

Our Arrivals from Sea during the last week have been most abundant; for detailed particulars of which, we beg to refer to our Shipping Report. Our English Files by the Recovery only extend to the 7th of July, which are not so late as those received via Liverpool by the "Sir Francis Burton" from Liverpool 9th June, last from Rio de Janeiro 31st August, we have received a few Rio papers to the 30th of that month, and also a Proclamation addressed to the Portuguese Nation by Don Pedro, dated the 25th July, of which we have had a literal translation made, and shall endeavour by next week to prepare for publication, what may appear interesting on a further perusal.

We in our last announced the Return of Mr O'Connell, by the High Sheriff of Clare, as duly elected to serve in Parliament, for that County.—We insert in our Columns, of to day, a very able article, on the subject, from the Times.

We cannot agree, with the Times, in accusing the Catholics of injustice towards Mr. Fitz Gerald; for let it be remembered that 'twas not hostility to that Gentleman, that occasioned the opposition he met with.—They thought, in acting as they did, they were furthering the Cause nearest their hearts, and serving their country.—Was it to be expected that they should allow the feelings of any one individual, however deserving, to stand in the way of such objects?—With regard to the abuse &c. which was poured out on Mr. F. we believe few Contested Elections, where the parties have had, in comparison with that of the Clare Election scarce any stake to play for, are without the same being to be complained of.—Men whose feelings are highly excited, can make little use of their reason, and we all readily believe, without very rigid examination, what we wish to be true. We think therefore the Times has treated these matters more harshly than necessary.

The shocking impiety of the Roman Catholic Priests—The abusing of the sacred Character they had vowed before the Altar, to use but for the propagation of that Law, which preaches peace and good will—The daring to seize the Thunders of the Almighty, and wield them for electioneering purposes—is but an awful example of what men may be induced to, by the impolicy of their Governors. These very priests in 1821 were exerting all their influence to keep down rebellion.—How is it that in 1828 they should strain every nerve to oppose the Government they had before taken so much pains to assist? The answer is—because they are *men* and *Irishmen*.

The very same motives that actuated them then, guide them now—the good of their Country.—They vainly hoped, that would be obtained by mildness, and patience; but when they had, after braving the threats of their flocks, after having one of their body murdered, and another fired at, thro' his bedroom window, succeeded, at the expence of their Confidence, in putting a stop to disturbances—What was their Reward?—To be abused by a Dawson—and be praised by a Plunket.—But they found their Country's cause not one jot advanced. In passing judgment on these men, let these things be considered.—Mr. O'Connell now goes to the Parliament of the United Kingdom not as the representative of Clare merely, but of 7,000,000 of Irishmen, *determined* no longer to bear the galling badge of inferiority.—What may follow, from this step, it is not without difficulty to guess.—Will the Security Mongers insist on his being sent back, to them, unrecognized?—We hope, not.—The organization of Ireland is complete.—The Catholic Association is virtually the Legislature of that Country, and "The Order of Liberators" are the Magistracy, constituted by that body—every thing for a provisional Government is prepared,—even to Courts of Justice!!!

We look anxiously for further Packets from home—we trust they will announce the satisfactory settlement of this Question, which has at length assumed so alarming an appearance.—Should this not be the case,—we dare not contemplate the tidings they may bring.—

We are given to understand that the "Charles Kerr" Captain Brodie, positively sails for London on Sunday the 7th Instant.

The following is a List of her homeward Passengers.

Mrs. Garraway, Capt. Keys,
Mrs. Moyle, Capt. Pruen,
Mrs. Sutherland, and
Mrs. Boddam, Eight Children

FROM THE COAST.

Captain and Mrs. Swanston,
Captain and Mrs. Lethbridge,
Lieut. Wright, and 14 Children,

PROCLAMATION.

To the Portuguese Nation.

It is not as your King that I now speak to you, for my abdication is complete yet it is as the Father of your Legitimate Queen D. Maria the second and as her Guardian.

The coercion, in which is my Brother the Infant Don Miguel, Regent of your Kingdom is clear and manifest to the eyes of all to think the contrary, it would be offending his honor, which I believe is untouched, to consider him a traitor to the vows made to me when his King, and to repute him a perjurer to the oath, he so freely and spontaneously gave at Vienna in Austria, and ratified since at Lisbon before the nation legally represented, according to the Constitutional charter that was by me offered to you, and by him and you accepted and sworn to freely and solemnly.

A disturbing faction under the plea of defending the Throne, and the Altar, unceasingly works amidst the unhappy Portuguese, in spite of all religious, civil and political considerations; it disputes the indubitable and irrevocable right, by which your Queen legally rose to the Throne of her ancestors; commands the Regent; governs the Kingdom; dissolves the chamber of Deputies worthy and distinguished by their merits, does not immediately assemble another according to Tit 5, Chap. 1st Art, 74, of the Constitutional charter with manifest usurpation of the Legislative Power; decrees a Junta to make new instructions for the election of Deputies, which he calls legal, and which do not appear, on the contrary knocks down the Constitutional charter, convokes the ancient Cortes, an institution already abolished by the oath to the same Charter; approves of attempts practised against Citizens faithful to their oath, consents and even authorises that the body of Troops, which ought to watch the public Security, may commit horrors in the said capital under the plea of defending the Throne, and the Altar.

To what a pitch does not misfortune carry weak and incautious men? this is not all—he loves the Portuguese Soldiers, when they rise against their commanders; against commanders faithful to their oath all upon the bases of the two principal anchors, Throne, and Altar!! What throne will consent that such attempts be practiced? What Religion will assent that such deeds may be practised even against the decency and decorum of honest and distinguished families? Ah! Portuguese, to what extremities has your unhappy country been dragged to, prevailed by Fanatilism Hypocrisy and despotism! Had it been possible for your ancestors to rise from the grave, they would immediately fall dead, seeing the cradle of their victories transformed into a Theatre of horrors.

You are worthy of a better lot, your happiness, or total destruction is in your hands. Follow my advice, Portuguese, given to you by a philanthropic heart, and truly constitutional.

It is time for you to open your eyes, and to unite yourselves to keep up the oath taken by you to the constitutional charter, and to the Rights of your Queen—On your doing this, you will not only save your Country, but my brother, defending the true Throne, and the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion, according to the mode by which you swore to sustain it. Portuguese, do not ensure Victory to the enemies of Monarchial Constitutional Governments, they are desirous of seeing perjurers on the Thrones to ground their arguments against such forms of Government, far from me to consider my Brother a perjurer, to a traitor, he is undoubtedly coerced; and I, as such consider him to be and shall do so till the Chieftains of disturbing parties have quitted Portugal. Maintain, Portuguese the Constitutional Charter it was never Foreign, it was given to you by a Legitimate King, what evils has it brought to you? The Liberty, which was only promised yes, you yes Portuguese, water with your blood the tree of liberty, and you will see how it will flourish amongst you, in spite of all the machinations and intrigues, do not consent that the same be offended with strokes of perfidy and treason, to the country which lies oppressed under the yoke of the most ferocious Despotism—You are a free people, forming an independent nation, what want you more? The Governments of Europe maintain the legitimacy of your queen, fight for her, and for the constitutional charter, do not fear obstacles, see that the cause you are about to defend, is one but a just, and to defend it you are bound by oath. The truth does not reach the notice of your Regent: Fanatics, Hypocrites immoral men, and despots keep it from him; the imminent danger to which his life is exposed, makes him submit to this faction, which is unequalled among Portuguese, who from the begining of the monarchy were always so force, as is proved by the pages of History—Follow the advice of the Ancient Portuguese, approach your Regent, speak to him freely and respectfully, as they spoke to the King Don Alfonso IV. and tell him "Sir by the way your highness is led, you are inevitably falling in the greatest of all abysses, govern us according to the Constitutional Charter to which your highness and we are sworn, and be aware, that alone thro this lawful manner we wish it. If you do so, you will see, that he, finding the Portuguese disposed to maintain him, as a Constitutional Regent, he will evade the shameless protection that predominates over him, and which will drag him to a precipice, from whence he can never get out with honor but, throwing himself into your arms, to govern according to the Law, will make your happiness. Help him, Portuguese, otherwise he, and you will fall victims to anarchy—

My conscience is free from remorses, I have exposed to you the truth, if you wish to follow it, you will be happy, otherwise you will see the neck of the most refined despotism rise up among you, never more to be squashed.

PEDRO EMPEROR.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th July, 1828.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

On Friday evening last, our delightful little Theatre opened, for the purpose of assisting the Widow and Family of a most respectable man, and an old and favourite Amateur, who have been left in most distressed circumstances; as we had anticipated the House presented a most splendid appearance, being perfectly crowded from the commencement of the performance. We observed several persons of Rank and Distinction, who came forward on this occasion, with that Liberality that is so congenial and almost a part of the English character, who have never before honored the Theatre with their presence. In fact the appearance of the House, reminded us of that brilliant, yet mournful evening, on which, the Amateurs bid farewell to our late honored and beloved Governor, Mr. Elphinstone. The opera of Rob-Roy is so well known, and its great merits so justly appretiated, that we have only to direct our attention to the Gentlemen who supported the different parts, and attempt, (do an attempt it will merely be) to give some idea of the pleasure we experienced in witnessing the performance. The part of Rob Roy was sustained throughout with great ability, and would demand attention, even if compared with the first rate dramatic talent—The scenes in which pathos and deep feeling are required, we had almost dreaded a failure, but what was our surprise, to see those scenes acted with a truth and feeling that was delightful, and producing a powerful effect upon the Audience—thus much for Rob-Roy, we have only to add that the dresses worn by the Gentleman who personated the character, were minutely correct, except in the color of the plaid, in the second, which was the Gordon plaid, and not the Mac Gregor.

The next character that forces itself on our notice is that of Bailie Nicol Jarvie!—and here let us pause, for we are really quite at a loss how to express our admiration of the talent and ease, with which this part was supported—The Character was concieved and acted up to, with the greatest care and nicety. The humor was as rich and overflowing as a smiling Tankard—and excited a corresponding chearfullness and hilarity throughout the Audience, much of the pleasure derivable from this Character was lost to us, from our not understanding the dialect, and also not being carried away with the Associations it naturally creates in the mind of a Scotchman. We are however convinced it was perfectly correct, from the sparkling and beaming eyes of the many, who surrounded us, whom we knew came from the land o' Cakes. To enumerate seperately all the different characters, would occupy more space than we can spare for this slight and inefficient notice, suffice it to say that all the parts were sustained most admirably. We however cannot omit to notice particularly and sepa ately the part of Ellen Mac Gregor which was acted by one of our most deserving amateurs, and added if possible, to his justly acquired popularity.

The Evening's Entertainment concluded with the Farce of Honest Thieves, which as the Bill announced was truly laughable, the part of Teague was supported by the same Gentleman who so well sustained the character of the Bailie in Rob-Roy, and we can only say, that his dialect was as perfectly Irish, as it had before been Scotch, his humour was if possible more exhilerating, and the dramatic talent displayed certainly equal. We have since heard with the greatest satisfaction, that a large sum was collected, fully sufficient to carry into effect the benevolent wishes of the Amatuers.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

November, 19*th*.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....82 *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

100½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 30 *Premium.*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .4*Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

100½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 2 *Do.*

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan. of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 5 Do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

None.—

DEPARTURES.

None.—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Bellary, on the 18th Instant, the Lady of H. T. Bushby, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 10th Instant, the Lady of Captain John Fulton, Dep. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen. Southern Division, of a Son.

At Mayaveram, on the 4th of November, Mrs. Barenbruck, of a Son,

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Tanjore, on the 7th October, James Wyse, Esq. Superintending Surgeon Southern Division of the Army, after a service of seven and twenty years, aged 52.

On the 28th Ultimo, of Cholera, near Palamcottah, Ensign William Marlay, 3d Light Infantry, much and deservedly regretted.

On the 7th Instant, in his 34th year, G. C. Gager, much lamented by his family and all who knew him.

Fort St. George, 31st October, 1828.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments,

Captain T. B. Forster of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry to be Assistant Quarter Master General, to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; vice Macleod, resigned,

Captain R. Alexander of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, during the Absence of Captain Forster on other duty,

Captain F. H. Ely of the 42d Regiment Native Infantry to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to the Centre Division of the Army, during the Absence of Captain Alexander on other duty,—*Govt. Gaz. Nov.* 20.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		Nov. 12 1828.	SELL.
25	8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8
0	8	Disct. Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.....	1 0
At Par		New ditto Disct	0 4

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 a 2 0
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.		98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		91 0 a 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R..	1 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

November, 10th.—The French ship Laure, Captain Pouvereau, from Bordeaux, 3d July.

The Arab ship Meliekel Behar, Mahomed Rajab, from Bombay 1st October.

Arrivals off Town.

The Francis Warden, Cornwall and Belzoni, of Calcutta on Monday,

Passengers per Duke of Lancaster from Liverpool.—Mrs. Anstruther, Mrs. Ravell and Child Lieutenants Anstruther, Ravell E. Jackson, Bengal N. I. Messrs. J. Jackson and A. Mackenzie, Merchants.

DEPARTURES.

None.—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 9th November, at the house of Mr. G. R. Gardener, Mrs. David George, of a Daughter.

At Cabur Factory, via Purneah, on the 30th October, Mrs. Charles Jadowine, of a Daughter.

At Hingna, near Nagpore, on Wednesday, the 29th October, the Lady of Captain Stack, Brigade Major to the Nagpore Auxiliary Horse, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 8th Nov. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Wm. Eales, Mr. G. H. B. Gonsalves, to Miss Harriet Gomes

At the Scotch Church, by the Revd. Dr. Bryce James MacRae, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army, to Miss Caroline Emma Polmes.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 10th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Junior Chaplain, Mr. Manuel Rodrigues, to Mrs. Magdeline D'Rozario.

At Calcutta, on the 10th November, at the Scotch Church, by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, James MacRae, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army, to Miss Caroline Emma Holmes.

At Calcutta, on the 11th November, at the Armenian S. Nazareth's Church, by the Reverend Mr. Johannes, Mr. Cachick Calestan, of Sydabad, to Miss Mary G. Jacob.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 4th November, Mrs. Thumanda A. J. Joseph, the eldest daughter of the late Johannes Harrapiet, Esq. aged 14 years, 7 months and 28 days.

At Fetyghur, on the 29th Oct. Mrs. E. M. eCutchan.

At Calcutta, on the 9th November, Anne Emily Jane, Daugater of W. F. Clark, Esq. aged 2 years.

At Calcutta, early on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th of November, after a few days illness, of bilious fever, Mr. Abraham James, late Printer of the *India Gazette Press*, leaving a disconsolate widow, a number of children, and numerous friends and relations to bemoan their irreparable loss; aged 32 years.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 12th November, Edward Barnett East, of the Civil Service, aged 44 years.

At Allahabad, on the 13th October, after a short illness, Alice, the Wife of Mr. W. Sylvester, Conductor Ordnance Commissariat, much regretted by her family and friends.

"Coming events cast their shadows before them." They were right it seems, who deeper in the secrets of the Penang authorities than we have ever professed or ever desired to be, announced that for the heinous offence of circulating on separate slips, articles to which the censor of that government had objected, the Editor or alleged Editor of the *Penang Register and Miscellany* was either banished or about to be banished from the scene of his useful labors, in virtue of the power vested by Quarter in all local Governors over British born subjects only. Instead of the *Penang Register Miscellany*, we have received a printed copy of an Official Correspondence between a gentleman of the name of Balhetchet, a respectable merchant on the Island, who had assisted the Proprietor and Publisher of the Journal named, with funds and also in the editorial management, but who had never taken upon himself, the office either of Editor or publisher. It was certainly by his aid that Mr. McIntyre was enabled to purchase and establish the Paper, and that has been deemed by the Penang authority, sufficient to justify their transmission of him, Mr. Balhetchet, against whom sentence of banishment has been accordingly recorded, and he was in the first instance ordered to depart in two months; but in consideration of the interests of constituents involved in his own, time has been allowed him to arrange his affairs. We shall publish the whole Correspondence on Monday, as it throws considerable light on the state of the Press on the Island and its dependencies.

Meanwhile we are sorry to announce the that valuable & highly interesting Paper the *Penang Register* is numbered among the things that were; and the Penang community are likely to have in its stead, only a revival of the old *Government Gazette* of the Island, a mere organ of Official Orders and official views, servile by profession and dull by authority.

Bengal Hurkaru, November 8.

As the *John Bull* of yesterday, has adverted to the disappointment the Proprietors of the daily Press have experienced, in regard to any relief being afforded in the charge of postage on Newspapers, we feel it incumbent on us also to say a few words on the subject. The Proprietors were perfectly willing to make a considerable sacrifice on their part, for the purpose of obtaining reduction by way of equalization, or otherwise in the charge of postage; but we are sorry to state, that their offers have not been met in a corresponding spirit by the Board of Revenue, to whom the matter was referred. The Proprietors did at one time entertain the hope, that the government might have been willing on its part to make some *present* sacrifice with a view to *prospective* indemnification, depending upon increased circulation. That hope however was disappointed and the proposition made by the Board, would have had no other effect as regards the Proprietors of the Press, than that of requiring them to pay a sum equal to the whole postage now chargeable on their Papers, (and collected at the different post offices of the Mofussil,) in one round sum *in advance*, into the Calcutta Treasury, while as regard subscribers, those only at the distant stations would have benefited at the expence of all others as well as of the Proprietors. The proposal made by the Board, was to make a charge on *every Paper printed*, whether issued in Calcutta or the Mofussil or retained in the office, of 2 annas per number or about 3 rupees six annas per month. The amount thus charged, would have nearly if not fully equalled the whole postage now paid, and which is now collected at all the different Mofussil stations, with considerable trouble and delay! It is obvious that by such an arrangement, the revenue would profit and not the slightest boon be conferred on the proprietors, while it would enhance the price of the Paper very seriously to the majority of subscribers. So anxious however, were the proprietors to secure some reduction of the present heavy charge, that they determined to bear a considerable portion of the tax demanded for free postage, themselves, instead of charging it wholly to subscribers, but in consideration of the advantage derived by the revenue in the saving of trouble and risk, in having the whole charge for conveying the Newspapers paid to them in *advance*, and of the increased outlay and risk thereby entailed on the Proprietors, they thought it fair and reasonable that they should be allowed the discount of 25 per cent, upon the sum so paid in advance: being nearly the same discount which is allowed by the Stamp Office in England; but the Board of revenue did not consider themselves at liberty to make the slightest concession, the proposal was rejected, and the "hope that led us along so light" after two long years of doubt and delay, thus finally defeated, unless indeed another appeal which we should recommend direct to the Fountain head, should meet with more success.

Bengal Hurkaru, November 11.

English Extracts.

Mr. O'CONNELL

The last mail from Ireland brings intelligence for which the public were no doubt prepared,—namely, that Mr. O'CONNELL has been returned by the High Sheriff of Clare as duly elected for that county. The number of votes for the learned gentleman appears to have been - - - 2,057

For Mr. Fitzgerald - - - 982

Majority for Mr. O'Connell - 1,075

Neither in our feelings of regret for the unjust treatment experienced by Mr. FITZGERALD, nor in our opinion of the important consequences to be looked for as likely, nay certain, to result from this stroke of Irish Catholic policy, are we sensible of the slightest alteration since the subject was first noticed in *The Times*. It is true that the language of Messrs. O'CONNELL, SHIEL, and others of their party, when speaking of the late member for Clare, was infinitely softened at the close of the election, compared with its whole spirit and tendency whilst they were doubtful of the issue. In raising the opposition to Mr. FITZGERALD there was no tale too disingenous—no calumny too foul, for the factious purpose of inflaming the multitude against the Right Hon. Gentleman in his own person. Every expression, the most furious or contemptuous, by which they could injure the man who had assiduously served the Catholic cause in and out of Parliament, was seized and turned to the overthrow of his election for Clare. It now is confessed, that all such abuse was but a "rhetorical figure," employed *ad captandum*, and without the least reference to its justice. We are homespun enough to think, that the practices thus resorted to were equally mean and dishonest, though not indeed of equal enormity, with the blasphemous wickedness of the Popish priesthood, who spouted forth the terrors of *eternal* damnation against any of the peasant freeholders, who, in voting for Mr. FITZGERALD, should abandon Mr. O'CONNELL, and the interests of the Holy Catholic Faith! Without being straitlaced in our animadversions on the conduct of men whose feelings are highly excited, we do not scruple to say, that such an exercise of the influence possessed by the Catholic clergymen, sought for and retained by them under colour of the most sacred objects—nothing less, indeed, than for the eternal salvation of their flocks—that such a perversion, we repeat, of spiritual power, is as abominable as the success of it in this instance has been frightful. No true or rational religion can exist in a country where such a domination is aimed at by the priesthood, and such impure lessons are taught; nor can any temporal magistrate, legislature, or civil institution, for regulating on sound principles the actions of men in society, co-exist with pretensions so immeasurable on the part of the Catholic clergy.

Let it be observed that the power which we now cry out against exceeds that enjoyed by any other hierarchy on earth,—far exceeds that of the Popish Church under any Popish monarchy in Europe, or out of it. Nowhere can the Popish clergy direct by a nod,—no not in Spain or Portugal, in such as we despise them—the whole labouring population of the soil to any given end, in the presence of, and in defiance of, the whole property, rank, and education of the community. Nowhere can 30,000 Men be drilled, not merely into such political order as to act against all their ancient habits, as if but one soul inspired them, but into such perfect moral discipline as to forego, with the firmness of anchorets, their most cherished indulgencies, and to restrain their most rooted propensities to excess. Mr SHIEL terms this organization "frightful" We so distinguished it may days ago. And under what system has this dreadful edifice been reared, of boundless influence, and eager prostration? Why, under the penal laws—under the much-praised and much-loved system of SECURITIES to our Protestant Church and State! This is the effect of our incomparable guarantees to Protestant ascendancy,—the birth and growth of a despotism over the souls of our fellow-subjects, which we declare, without circumlocution, is of force to sweep away in a single moment the strongest temporal government that was ever seen on earth. We add further, that the tyranny now with so much truth complained of, has not grown up in the neighbourhood of our Protestant securities only, and in spite of them. It has been born of them,—the young tiger has been suckled by them,—they have trained, encouraged,—they have then provoked, and sunk under its fury. For the hundredth time, it must be asked of the KING'S Ministers—Will you let this evil go on? Will you suffer a force to beard you with which no King, Lords, or Commons, that ever existed since Great Britain was an island, can encounter without the certainty of defeat? More securities!—Penal securities!—Alas, more blood for the appetite of the raging tiger! starve him, we say; remove his aliment,—abolish the grievances which inflame and fatten him. Cut off his legs by detaching the laity which support him, make it no longer the interest of the Catholic gentry to employ the perilous instrument of the priesthood for working on the imaginations of the poor; but above all things, do this ere the time for entering on a voluntary course of wholesome action shall have escaped you—not to return, but in sorrowful and mortifying recollection of opportunities lost for ever.

What the result of Mr. O'CONNELL's experiment upon the House of Commons and its officers may be, it seems not difficult to predict. How his experiment on the people of Ireland is likely to terminate, we regard as a far more awful and urgent matter. To display to Ireland her own strength, and then to retract that fearful spectacle on the sight of the people of England, ought to be deemed a project worthy of those whose stake is nothing less than the existence of their native country.

To return to Clare.—We know that Mr. FITZGERALD has much reason to regret an event which, however in some particulars "untoward," has presented his character in such favourable colours to the nation. Seldom has there been any where exhibited more becoming dignity, generosity, or manliness of mind, than in the demeanour of that Right Hon. Gentleman from the outset of the recent contest to the close of it. His speeches on both occasions were admirable, and his defence of his conduct complete.

It is now said, that in the event of Mr. Daly, one of the members for Galway, being raised to the peerage, the leading Catholics of that county have determined to nominate Mr. M'Dermot, of Springfield, as his successor.—*Evening paper*—We have reason to believe that Mr. Daly will lose his peerage, as the Government do not like another such experiment as the Clare election.

The Times 8th July.

CLARE ELECTION,

TEMPLEMORE, June 28.

The 62d regiment received a very unexpected route this morning, to march from Templemore to Limerick. Three companies were in consequence despatched immediately. The head-quarters follow on the 30th, and the remainder of the regiment march on the following day. We understand that O'Connell travels down from Dublin to-morrow (Sunday), and that he has written to every priest in each large town to give him a mass as he passes through, which he will attend, but he is to be received in state, and drawn by the populace through Roscrea and Nenagh.

ENNIS, June 28.

The approach of the election is bringing nearly all the nobility and gentry into this town. Their object is to be on the spot to counteract, if possible, the exertions of the Roman Catholic priests, and the agitators, in their attempts to seduce the tenantry from their allegiance to their landlords. The popularity of Mr. Fitzgerald may be inferred from the fact that, with very few exceptions, the Catholic as well as Protestant, are in that gentleman's favour. Lord Southwell; who is a Roman Catholic Peer, has issued directions to the agents of his estates in this county to vote for the Right Hon. President against "the Great Agitator."

Among the noblemen and gentlemen now here, and actively engaged among their tenants canvassing personally for Mr. Fitzgerald are—Lord Gort, who came expressly from Dublin, Sir Edward O'Brien late member for the county, and whose son is now member; also General Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, the Right Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur, and others of equal respectability.

As great danger is apprehended from the turbulence of the peasantry in the progress of the election, the Inspector-General of the Police of the province has wisely taken the precaution to guard against the danger. Orders have been issued to the constabulary to march into the town to preserve the peace. Upwards of 200 have already arrived, and as many more are expected, and will, I fear, be wanted. But for this timely step, it was the determination of some of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, and of several shopkeepers also, to leave the place during the continuance of the election. You can have no idea of the state of alarm into which "coming events" have already cast us. No doubt the causes of that alarm will not subside while the election is in progress.

Perhaps an instance which occured yesterday will best point out the nature of this alarm. Already have the two candidates, Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. O'Connell, taken their committee-rooms—that of the latter is decorated with a profusion of placards of the most inflammatory nature. At a late hour yesterday afternoon an immense assemblage of the mob collected in front of the committee-room of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald and after a continuance for some time of the most insulting shouts and opprobrious epithets applied to the Right Honourable Gentleman, in conjunction with, as they were termed, "His Orange colleagues, Wellington and Peel," they were proceeding, it was thought, apparently to the demolition of the house, as was the case in a similar affray during the last Galway election, when the timely appearance of a party of the constabulary, under arms, prevented the anticipated outrage, the consequence of which might have been of the most frightful character, as the Right Honourable Candidate and some of his most active friends were in the house at the time. From that hour up to the moment I am writing, parties of the police have continued patrolling the streets, and they have remained very quiet.

The agitators, meanwhile, are not remiss in their efforts. Mr. Lavless is most indefatigable in his exertions, and he is very ably seconded by Mr. O'Gorman Mahon; they have during the past week visited nearly all the different parts of the country, and every where, at the suggestion of the priests, who with about three exceptions, have volunteered themselves in Mr. O'Connel's favour. Meetings have been held of the people, and those gentlemen have delivered harangues on the necessity of coming forward now or never for their religion, &c.

We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Maguire; and of Mr. Shiel, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. O'Brien Dillon, and the "great Agitator" himself. When such an accumulation of inflammatory materials as will follow the arrival of these gentlemen shall have been superadded to the present alarming stock, it is fearful to contemplate what events may arise.

Mr. Fitzgerald will not, as I thought when I wrote you yesterday, yield or decline the contest. At a most respectable assemblage of his friends yesterday, it was determined that he should poll the freeholders while there is a man to vote. The three first days will, however, decide the election.

(From the *Clare Journal* of Thursday.)

We can but faintly describe the feeling of every independent man in the country, without any distinction between Roman Catholic or Protestant, at the foolish opposition against the re-election of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. It is, without exception deprecated by every one of them—there is, in truth, one indignant cry from one and all. Even the priests themselves, notwithstanding the boast of Mr. Murphy, are divided, and we are satisfied the triumph of Mr. Fitzgerald will be greater than even he himself, at the moment we write this, contemplates. There may, to be sure, be many of the peasantry induced by the priests to go contrary to the wishes of their landlords, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant; but that the defection will be general, we have not the remotest doubt.

(From the *Erne Packet.*)

By a reference to the proceedings of the Catholic Association on Tuesday, it will be observed, this Mr. O'Connell talks very flippantly of his power to return members for Fermanagh and other counties. We can assure the gentleman and his friends, that with respect to

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SECOND SHEET.] THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. [SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, 31 DECEMBER 1828.

(*Continued from the Gazette*)

Fermanagh, and we might add Tyrone, he never, in all his absurdities, proclaimed one more palpable or glaring. There are not forty Catholic freeholders in Fermanagh who would vote in opposition to the wishes of their landlords; and we are tolerably certain, that not half that number would suffer themselves to be cajoled by the specious nonsense of the leaders of the Association. The connexion between the landlords and their tenantry in this county is of a description not likely to be severed by the force of inflammatory harangue; the Catholics are capable of thinking and acting for themselves; and in claiming credit for their own conscientious scruples, are endowed with sufficient good sense to make allowances for them in others; they can discriminate between intolerance and conviction, between principle and prejudice. In seeking a participation of political rights with their fellow-subjects, they wish to win their way by prudence and moderation, and to prove their merit of the enjoyment of privileges by their conduct as peaceable citizens. As far as regards Fermanagh, Mr. O'Connell and his associates may therefore make themselves perfectly easy; at least the sitting members and their friends have no reason to be concerned.

(From the *Limerick Evening Post.*)

On Wednesday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, O'Gorman Mahon, who had left Dublin that morning; arrived in Killaloe. The instant his arrival was known, the entire town was illuminated. The chapel was also lighted up, and the people, headed by their Rev. Pastor, assembled there, where, they were appealed to by our decisive and eloquent countryman, in favour of O'Connell and the national hopes. The enthusiasm of the meeting, evinced by the cheering of hundreds, at that dead and silent hour of the night, in the temple of their God, and those numbers acting from the highest feelings, and with the most elevated object that can fix the minds of men, gave a marked and novel appearance to the scene. When the proceedings were over, Mr. O'Gorman Mahon was drawn in the carriage by the people up the mountain-road to Ogonnelloe, where he reached about half-past one o'clock, and found already assembled by an avant-courier, the clergyman, with his parishioners, in the chapel. A similar appeal, and with the same unlimited success, was made there, after which Mr. Mahon proceeded to Scariff, which he reached between three and four, but did not for a few hours assemble the town's people. When the meeting was held, if it were possible, he met with increased success. The freeholders flocked in hundreds to deposit their certificates of registry and leases with him. The receiving of these detained him some hours, after which he left for Tomgreany and the other chapels in the district.

ON THE ELEGIBILITY OF CATHOLICS TO SIT IN PARLIAMENT.

The opinion of Mr. Butler that an Irish Catholic may sit in the House of Commons, appeared in the *Catholic Journal* of Saturday. They may be briefly stated as follows;—

First, The Statutes 5 Elizabeth, chap. 1, sec, 16, and 30 Charles II, chap, 2, are English Acts, and do not apply to Ireland. Secondly, The 3d William and Mary, chap, 2, sec. 5, is also an English Act which applies exclusively to Ireland, and, therefore, as well as—Thirdly, 6th Geo. I, chap. 5, it has been repealed by the 22d George III, chap, 53. With respect to the 21st and 22d Geo, III, c, 48, of the Irish Parliament, (Yelverton's Act,) Mr, Butler contends, that, of all the English Acts referred to, not one disables Catholics from sitting in the Irish Parliament, or requires declaration to be taken or subscribed by them as a qualification for their so sitting or voting; and he contends also, that the proviso, by referring only to the same Acts, is equally inoperative against the Catholics.

The Act of 1783, in the same way, leaves the obligation in precisely the same condition as they previously stood under Yelverton's Act.

The Act of the 39th and 40th Geo, III. (the Union Acts) enjoin the oaths and subscription, but Mr. Butler argues that it imposes no penalty,—1, Because no penalty can be enacted by implication, and the words "upon the penalties and disabilities in the said Act contained" (Act of Charles II,), which appear in the Scotch Union Act, are omitted in the Irish Union Act,—2, Because to subject the Irish Catholics to these penalties would be to subject them to increased penalties, which it was unanimously not the intention of the framers of the Act of Union to do.

He therefore concludes that Mr, O'Connell, in the event of his being returned, could only be proceeded against by indictment on a resolution of the house.

On the Statute 41 Geo, III, which is held to bear on the case, Mr, Butler argues:—

1st, That Mr. O'Connell will not be returned for any place in Great Britain, which disposes of the first prohibitory clause in that Act, 2dly That no law of Ireland disables Catholics from voting in Parliament, which disposes of the second, 3dly, That no Act, English, Irish, or passed since the Union, disables them sitting for any place in Ireland, which disposes of the third. On the subject of the relief afforded by the Indemnity Act, he coincides with Mr, Croker, in his speech May 4, 1819,

Such is a summary of Mr, Butler's opinions, carefully made up, on this grave question. We have no hesitation in saying, that, if they prove well founded, Mr, Butler will have achieved a much greater miracle than any attempted by Prince Hohenlohe, It is unnecessary, however, to enter into a lengthened examination of a question which, in a very few days, will be decided practically, and decided we have no doubt or difficulty in saying, in the way in which we first stated it would be, by the instant rejection of Mr, O'Connell as unqualified.

SOCIETY IN INDIA.

(*From the New Monthly Magazine, for July.*)

The climate of India, which alarms us so much in England, loses nearly all its terrors when you arrive there. The valetudinaries, who are for ever taking up arms against it, and with the fear of diseased livers incessantly hunting them, and Buchan for their daily orderly-book, sacrifice themselves to the lean and sallow abstinence, in spite of the kindly intimations of Nature, that the hourly wastes of the machine demand hourly reparation,—are generally the first victims of a hot climate. Health in India may be won,—but do not woo her too assiduously. Woe to the ascetic, who attempts the Pythagorean system. As in other parts of the globe, she is best propitiated by a regimen not too indulgent nor too abstemious. The longer you diet with the gods, if spare fast is your theory, the sooner you will be diet for the worms, or rather for the Jackals, who in that country take precedency of the worms. It will fare still worse with you if you abstain from wine. The lifeless torpor of the spirits, the trembling languor of the frame, the appalling visitations of the foul hag Hysteria, with her wonted train of the very bluest devils,—that dreadful sinking at the heart, which neither poetry nor prose can describe—by these you will be convinced, and probably too late, of the foolishness of your doctrine. No. A few glasses of generous Madeira, a bottle, or more than a bottle, of Carbonel's fine hermitaged claret, or of the lighter growth from Adamson,

"To life so friendly, and so cool to thirst,—"

these are the few pleasing penalties you will have to pay for a tolerably vigorous existence in that country. As to the other nepenthe so highly esteemed there,—Hodgson's pale ale—he who can quaff it in safety must be a young military man, who is in the saddle from morn till night, or worked at morning and evening drills by some old kindried lieutenant-colonel, who would rather renounce his Bible than his Dundas. To the bilious or the sendentary, to him who knows no exercise but the indolent agitation of the palanquin, a bottle of ale should be like that closed with the seal of Soliman. If he opens it without due warrant, a giant will arise out of it to destroy him. But at the period of which I am striving to collect a few memorials,—now indeed somewhat in 'the rear-ward abyss of time,' Carbonel, and Paxton, and Adamson, and Hodgson, flowed most copiously at Madras. Then flourished George Keble, and Cecil Smith, the brother of Bobus, and old Ben Roebuck. They were all high in the civil service; and they devoted ungrudgingly no small portion of their liberal salaries to the social enjoyments of the place. No men in their generation, for it has passed away, took a greater delight in the diffusion of gaiety and goodhumour around them. There was a chair at their tables for the friendless cadet, or unintroduced ensign, whom they hospitably translated from the sordid hotels of the Black Town, half consumed by mosquitoes and tavern-bills, to a plenteous board, and a snug bungalow in the compound. They gave them, moreover, good counsel, as well as good cheer; and all this with a kindness that almost repaired, in a new and remote country, the severed chain of the affections they had left at home. Long will the tradition of these men flourish at Madras,

The era when these cordial intercourses smiled upon us, comprises the governments of Lord Clive and of Lord William Bentinck. It was, however, a deceitful calm. A storm was brooding over us, which in social havoc and desolation, was not exceeded by the wildest elemental fury in the natural world. It threw down the hopes, the friendships the comforts of our little society. Such was our condition, when Lord William Benfuck's successor arrived from Benfuck to plague us. "The fiend blew mildew from his shrivell'd lips." Let Philosophy say what she pleases, the patience with which we bear our ills depends much upon the dignity or worthlessness of the agent that inflicts them. Let the evil be administered by an ignoble hand, the sense of suffering rises to phrensy. And Shakspeare was right (was he ever wrong?) in making the spurns of the unworthy the highest in his climax of adversities. In the visitation that fell upon Madras in 1809, the gloomy solace of its coming from high station and elevated rank was wanting. The author of the mischief was a little, phlegmatical, cold-blooded, civil servant from Calcutta—the mere creature of the desk and the office—a clerk with a pen in his ear;—yet, such is the genius of the Indian governments, he could wield that pen to blight the hopes of youth, and to destroy the repose of age. The events of that troubled period ought surely to lead the Company, or whomsoever hereafter the destinies of India may be confided to, an awful warning against vesting in a servant a rule over servants. Subserviency is but an indifferent school for authority. Upon his first arrival, the man entangled himself in the intrigues of a pitiful faction, who had tried, without success, the same experiment upon the lofty mind of Lord William. Into the bosom of the new Governor they infused all their suspicions and their enmities where they shot up instantly as in a congenial soil. Thus the hoarded spleens of a contemptible party gathered in a black vapour around him. He breathed no other atmosphere. He became their tool and accomplice, and sent forth his proscriptions at their bidding.

It may offend the fastidiousness of some feeling to rake up the disgraceful proceedings of this guilty period; but let it be remembered that there never has yet been an abuse of power in India either visited on the head of authors or redressed in the person of its victim. It is to public opinion only that there lies any thing at all like an effective appeal. It is the only responsibility which can reach those who make their power the instrument of their passions.

The story of those times is not to be told briefly, It is enough to remark, that B—did his work with despatch. In less than three months of obstinate and self-willed authority, he continued to incur the impartial execrations of all sorts of persons. The army in mutiny—experienced officers grey in loyalty and in arms, driven almost to rebellion—the whole civil service, with a few paltry exceptions, united in one society of resentment against him. You may judge, then, how a little mind, bloated with its brief authority, could disturb our comfort. Our parties, it is true, met as usual; the same plenty covered our tables; but social enjoyment was extinguished. Fee'd servants stood behind your chair. The exactity of your home was not free from a merciless inquisition. Every man suspected his neighbour. The slightest stricture upon the measures of the local Government was reported with the usual exaggerations of verbal transmission. If it was a civilian from whom the obnoxious remark had escaped, he was removed from his situation, and appointed to a less lucrative one at a distance from the Presidency, and probably an unhealthy station. There was no appeal from the sentence. The Governor, secure in the remoteness of the colony from the authorities in England, calculating also upon their natural leaning to his representations, revelled at will in proscriptions and destitutions of all kinds. No pen can delineate the almost death like face of society at this period, It was all alarm and consternation. No man knew whose turn was coming. It was a proscription, indeed, not written in blood; but the order that deprived a civilian of his office, was a sentence of death to him; it took away the means where with he lived. Poor Roebuck! It would have been merciful, even had he offended, to have suffered him to descend in peace to his grave, at a place where the habits and affections of his life had taken root. Adverse circumstances had prevented him from accumulating property sufficient to enable him to retire from the service; but he held a good post, which he filled most creditably, (I believe at the Revenue Board,) and abandoning all hopes of England, he found abundant satisfaction in contributing to the hospitalities of Madras, where he had resided nearly half a century; for he was about seventy, when he was ordered to resign, and appointed to a distant collectorship in a noxious country, with a slender salary. The stroke of the poniard would have been benevolence compared with this cruelty. Never shall I forget the last parting look of the old man, as he took his adieus of us. It was a mild presage of what was to happen, and it told us most significantly, that we should see him no more. He did not long survive. That sure, but unseen malady, a broken heart, soon did its work and relieved him from the oppression and the oppressor.

What had Roebuck done? In the problem of persecution the offence is often the most inexplicable part of it. Roebuck, when he was a member of a merchant house, had speculated largely in Nabobs' bonds, which were securities given by those personages for sums they had borrowed. The assumption of their territory by the Company rendered them unable to discharge them; and an Act of Parliament passed to relieve the creditors by appropriating part of the Carnatic revenue to the payment of them. Upon the passing of this act, spurious bonds to to an immense amount were proffered; as *bona fide* instruments, to the Commissioners, to whom the adjudication of all claims was referred. Of course, all who had legitimate claims, had an obvious interest to oppose and invalidate the false ones; the fund set apart for the payment of the whole debt being limited in its amount, There was a native of the name of Reddy Row, a Bramin, who was suspected (and subsequently convicted) of having fabricated and sold a great number of these instruments. Several individuals of the Governor's party having entered deeply into the purchases of the securities which this man brought into the market, B—, in an evil hour, was persuaded to throw his protection over him, and to screen him if possible, from justice. The Advocate-general was ordered to defend him, and, upon his conviction; the Madras Government obtained a pardon for him in England. The criminal prosecution, therefore, of this delinquent, which Roebuck, conjointly with other persons, had set on foot, was a mortal offence to that stupid government. How short-sighted is oppression! Before the pardon arrived in India, Reddy Row was detected, upon the clearest proofs, of other forgeries by the Commissioners themselves. The man, finding all his villanies discovered, destroyed himself and all the bonds which he had disposed of, (these for disputing which poor Roebuck had been so shamefully persecuted amongst the rest,) were wholly struck off and disallowed. The ground upon which the Governor applied for the pardon, was the alleged factious spirit of the prosecutors and of the jury, who had wilfully, he said, defied the government, and combined in an open resistance to its authority. Such was the unheard-of nonsense that was sent to England upon that memorable occasion, and, strange to say, infused into the Royal ear by his advisers, in order to set aside the solemn verdict of a jury, and to let loose upon society a felon of the worst description.

It is an old transaction, it is true; but it ought nevertheless to be called from its slumbers to bear witness to the thorough heartlessness and cold malignity of poor Roebuck's persecution.

It is difficult to imagine more infatuated stupidity than that of the Madras Government at this period, nor could any thing more decidedly show how completely distance from England estranges us from her institutions. They went so far as to set up a profane gabble against the trial by jury itself, as unfit for India without certain modifications. What the trial by jury would become, when modified by such hands, it is easy to conjecture. The specific constitution also of the juries who tried Reddy Row and his accomplices, was the subject of the most indecent cavil; and their names and characters were held up to contempt and ridicule. Had the verdict, solemnly pronounced under the awful sanction of an oath, and thus shamefully criticised, been in conformity to their wishes, that noble instution would have been the subject of their foolish panegyric. The fact is, there was never assembled a more respectable or intelligent set of men, all of them selected from a class of life much superior to that from which they are selected at home, to decide on life or property. Nor did the Grand Jury, who found the bills, escape censure; individuals among them did not escape punishment, They were chiefly civilians high in the service, merchants, and bankers. Of the civilians, three were removed from their situations, and appointed, with a considerable loss of salary, to other stations. No charge was specified,—the only inference was, that they had given offence by concurring in finding the bills against the criminal, over whom the Governor had thrown the aegis of his protection. Is it not singular (Lord Melville was then at the head of the India Board) that these calumnies against the Madras juries, because, their duties, the most high and responsible that can be exercised in civil life, happened to clash with the insane measures of a selfwilled creature, clothed with a delegated authority,—is it not strange that such calumnies should have found credit in England? They had their effect, however, for a season, till subsequent events threw back the disgrace and infamy upon those who had earned it. Is it fitting that these things should be forgotten? If they are not preserved as lessons against oppression, they will be resorted to as precedents in its favour. Lord Charles Somerset, at the Cape, was a servile plagiarist from many of the acts of the Madras Governor, because those acts remained unpunished. Had they received the animadversion

due to them, would the Governor of the Cape, (the revolting character of whose administration has been forcibly traced in former numbers of this Magazine,) have been guilty of such barefaced imitations of their genius and spirit? Starlings should be trained to cry them in the ears of all Colonial governors.

It is a remarkable fact, that the Jury which gave all this offence to B——, by delivering a verdict according to their consciences, had, in a case immediately preceding Reddy Row's trial, received the commendation of the Chief-Justice for their accurate moral penetration and minute analysis of evidence, in a question affecting the life of an innocent man charged with murder. As it is an awful instance of alternation in human affairs, and of the providential detection of a most atrocious conspiracy it may be worth while shortly to relate it.

A most savage murder had been committed upon a serjeant in the Madras European regiment, then stationed at Masulipatam. A corporal and his wife gave information against one Hawly, a private in the same regiment. They stated themselves to have been eye witnesses of the transaction, which took place, they said, at a short distance from the cantonment; that Hawley, who had apparently been lying in wait for his victim, ran towards him on his approach, stabbed him with a bayonet, and then disappeared. They added, that, with a view to obtain medical assistance, they had removed the body to their own hut. On this information, Hawley was sent down to the Supreme Court at Madras, and, on the trial, both the man and the woman persisted in their story, swearing positively to every particular. There was nothing to contradict their testimony but the prisoner's assertion of his own innocence, coupled with his solemn asseveration that the murder was committed by the man and the woman in their own hut; that he was present, and saw the man (some quarrel having arisen) stab the serjeant with a bayonet; that he (the prisoner) would have rushed out but, was forcibly detained by both parties. In this interval they endeavoured to induce him by the offer of money, to hush up the matter; but, finding him incorrigible, the woman ran to the Colonel and lodged her information, whilst the man detained him at the point of the bayonet. As the defence however, rested on the positive evidence, and the depositions of the man and his wife were uncontradicted the Chief-Justice charged the jury to that effect, and, when they retired a verdict of guilty was universally expected. But the manner in which the corporal had given his evidence, some contradictions in minor circumstances, and his mode of answering the questions put to him on cross-examinations, had been watched with an acute but silent comment by two or three intelligent men on the Jury. Whilst they were deliberating, it happened almost miraculously that one of two important facts, which had been suppressed on trial had come to the knowledge of a magistrate and as they tended to the exculpation of the prisoner, and to throw the guilt upon the two witnesses, he committed them both upon suspicion. As the time when they were taken into custody, the jury, entertaining doubts which they could not satisfy, acquitted Hawley. In a few minutes, the committal of the witnesses as the actual perpetrators of the deed, was made known to the Court. A bill was found against them by the Grand-Jury, and they were, in a few hours afterwards tried and convicted by another Jury; Hawley giving a clear and consistent account of the murder, in which he was confirmed by witnesses who had been kept back on the former trial. In forty-eight hours from the time of their appearing to give testimony against Hawley, the two were executed. Such was the jury publicly libelled by the Madras Government in their despatches to England.

(To be Concluded, in our next)

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday Evening.

No scarcity was felt to-day of topics of interest for our city politicians. The state of the revenue,—the state of Portugal,—the state of the poll for the county of Clare,—the opposition of the Government to retrenchment,—the apprehended decline of trade from the operation of the American tariff,—and the reported proceedings of the Finance Committee,—all occupied attention by turns, The two first, however, took the firmest hold, and kept it longest.

We have seen letters from Oporto of the 27th ult., brought by the *Anlaby*, of Hull, which has arrived in the port of Dublin. Many of the gentlemen connected with the trade of Oporto failed to take advantage of this conveyance, from having an opportunity of a more direct correspondence by vessels sailing for London. The usurper's blockade, it would appear by an understanding between the Commanders of our ships of war and those of the Portuguese squadron, was not enforced, or not to be enforced, against British vessels, either in their ingress or egress. Several ships, therefore, sailed on the same day with the *Anlaby*, and are hourly expected. One of them has arrived off Dover, and another off Falmouth. The news brought by the *Anlaby* is of considerable importance, and by no means tends to give us an unfavourable impression of the state or prospects of the legitimate cause at Oporto. The *Belfast* steam-boat, which sailed from Falmouth on the 16th ult. with the Marquis of Palmella, Conde de Villa Flor, General Soldanha, Sir T. Stubbs, and other distinguished persons, did not enter the Douro till the 26th. Apprehensive of interruption from the blockading squadron, the captain landed his passengers some leagues north of Oporto, at a place called Lissa, near Villa de Conde. The packet then passed the bar, and entered the Douro, without any molestation. The cause of the tedious ten days' passage was said to be accident, the boiler having burst four several times. Besides, being uncertain of the state of affairs at Oporto or in the northern parts of the province, the party were obliged to act with caution, and to steer close along the coast. The arrival of so many military men of distinction at a crisis when military talent was most needed, and of the Marquis of Palmella, who represents the sensible part of the Portuguese nobility, and was supposed to announce the countenance of our Government to the cause of legitimacy, had raised the spirit of the Junta of Don Pedro and of the inhabitants of Oporto. An illumination had accordingly taken place to celebrate such an accession of skill, experience, energy, and character. The letters of the 27th allude to an affair near Coimbra between the forces of the Junta and those of the usurper, and claim the victory for the former. It is probable that so little advantage was gained on either side, as to excuse both for announcing a partial success. That the Absolutists, if not worsted, have obtained nothing but an advance of position, yielded by their antagonists perhaps from policy, perhaps from a desire to wait for one of their chiefs, is evident even from the despatch itself, of which the Lisbon (*Gazette* gives a partial andprobably coloured extract. If the General of Don Miguel had been completely successful in obtaining Coimbra, why send for supplies of provision for a few regiments on their triumphant march to extinguish rebellion on the banks of the Douro, and to take possession of the rebel wealth of Oporto.

The *Belfast*, not being detained by the blockade, was about to sail on the 27th for Lisbon with despatches and passengers.

By accounts from Lisbon of the 28th, in addition to the contents of our letters published this morning, we learn that Sir F. Lamb had announced his intention of leaving Lisbon in a few days, and had ordered the Consul-General Mr. Mathews, to inform the British merchants not to expect any further notice on the subject.

The increase on the quarter's revenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, and the increase on the revenue of the whole year as compared with that of the preceding, though the former be 318,729., and the latter 1,274,651*l.*, could not give much satisfaction, when we consider the existing circumstances of the country—the amount of our undiminishing expenditure, and of our fixed or increasing incumbrances. It thus appears that the whole of our ordinary income from all permanent sources was last year 46,226,849*l* and in the year ending on Saturday last, 47,501, 543*l.*, while of this amount 35,015,629*l.* in the former year, and 33,660,959*l.* in the latter are required for the discharge of claims on the consolidated fund, without including any of the estimates of the year. These estimates for the present year, with all the deductions which Government contemplating when Mr. Peel made his statement about the middle of February, amount, according to the calculation of the Right Honouable Gentleman, for army, navy, commissariat, and miscellaneous, to 17,577, 000*l*, and were last year 18,745,000*l.* There thus remained last year only a surplus of ordinary revenue over the demands of the consolidated fund of 11,210,006*l.* to meet a charge of 18,745.000*l.*, and this year of about 13,000, 000*l.*, to meet an expenditure of 17,577,000*l.* In the charge on the consolidated fund is of course comprehended the 5,000,000*l.* a year, given to the commissioners as sinking fund for the redemption of debt. It is plain from this statement that this sinking must be supported nearly altogether by borrowed money, since when it is added to our expenditure, that expenditure exceeds our income by nearly the whole of its amounts. Without entering much into figures, another way of putting the question will make the fact plain and undeniable. The total expenditure of the country, including the payments for debt, but exclusive of the sinking fund, as stated by Mr. Peel, and as appears from official accounts, was last year 49, 719,000l., and the total ordinary revenue appears by the tables published this morning to be 47,501,300*l.*; thus creating a deficiency of about 2,000,000*l.*

The state of our income and expenditure, which would thus plainly appear to allow of nothing, or at least very little, of excess of revenue, for the reduction of debt, or for the formation of a real sinking fund, has been complicated with the effect of what is called the dead-weight scheme, or the plan for paying naval and military pensions by borrowing on a long annuity. The Bank, in furtherance of this scheme, or in support of this delusion, has already advanced 12,061,919*l.*, and by the middle of this current month must have completed its contract by another payment of 1,027,500*l.* more, making in all 13,089,419*l*, As it is not likely that this notable scheme will be any further carried into execution, the Treasury will now be left without the advances hitherto made by the trustees for the naval and military pensions, the public accounts will be freed from as source of perplexity or delusion, and if Governmeet intends to support a sinking fund, it must either impose additional taxes to the amount intended, or resort, without disguise, to the exploded absurdity of borrowing with one hand to pay off with another.

Though, by the official returns of the quarter which has just expired, it appears that there is a surplus of 318,729*l.*, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year; and though by comparing the quarter ending July, 1827, with that of 1826, there be a farther improvement of 45,770*l.*, it should not be forgotten that the quarter ending July, 1826 was deficient to the extent of nearly half a million (493,295*l.*), and that even in the last month of the present quarter, as compared with the two first, there has been a lamentable falling off. We shall now call attention to the state of the consolidated fund, the consideration of which will furnish results similar to those which we have stated above—namely, that we have little or no surplus of revenue to form a fund for redeeming our debt. It appears from the returns respecting the consolidated fund, that the dificiency in it is 8,343,017*l.*, and the individual due and payable at the date of the return being 8,663,697., it follows that nearly the whole of these dividends must be paid by money borrowed from the Bank.

The following statement of the deficiencies in the Consolidated Fund at different periods, from January, 1825, to the present date, is worthy of notice, and will be the foundation of a few remarks.

DEFICIENCIES IN THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

5th of January,	1826 . .	£1,550,276
5th of April	— . . .	2,486,592
5th of July	— . . .	5,060,521
10th of October	— . . .	4,011,256
5th of January,	1826 . . .	5,548,317
5th of April	— . . .	6,436,674
5th of July	— . . .	6,638,020
10th of October	— . . .	5,277,842
5th of January,	1827 . . .	5,729,426
5th of April	— . . .	7,072,577
5th of July	— . . .	6,804,669
10th of October	— . . .	5,591,065
5th of January	1828 . . .	6,610,863
5th of April	— . . .	7,376,576
5th of July	— . . .	8,343,017

It therefore appears that a deficiency, which in January, 1825, amounted to only 1,550,276*l.*, is now increased to the enormous sum of 8,343,017*l.*

This, coupled with another statement which we shall make, shows the utter delusion of our Sinking Fund, and that supposing debt to the amount of 5,000,000*l.* to have been annually extinguished on the one hand, other debts to as great or a greater amount have been contracted on the other. This will be seen from the following calculation:—

Money laid out in the redemption of debt, from January, 1825, that is, during three years and a half, at the rate of 6,006,000*l.* per annum		£17,500,000
DEBT CONTRACTED DURING THE SAME PERIOD.		
Increarse in the deficiency on the consolidated fund . .	£6,792,741	
Four per Cent. loan in 1826 . . .	8,560,000	
Net sum received from the Bank on account of the dead weight annuity, since January 1885 . .	6,707,870	
		22,060,611
		£4,560,611

It thus appears that the fresh debt contracted exceeds the amount of the old debt redeemed by means of the sinking-fund, in the sum of 4,560,611*l.*, and therefore there is no sinking-fund, and the expenditure of the country exceeds its income.

In the year 1826 when the 4 per Cent Loan of 8,560,000*l.* was negotiated, it was stated by Lord Goderich then Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it was desirable to diminish the unfunded debt; and accordingly Exchequer-bills to the amount of 3,354,350*l.* were taken in part payment of the 4 per Cent. loan, and funded.

But in the following year all this was set at nought, and it was then deemed advisable to increase the unfunded and to diminish the funded debt; and accordingly Exchequer-bills to the amount of 3,268,000*l.* were sold in the market, and stock purchased with the money arising from the sale.

During the present year a new fancy has possessed us, and the sinking fund has been kept up, and stock has been purchased by means to paper borrowed of the Bank.

To diminish funded, by means of an increase of unfunded debt, is but folly; but to purchase stock by means of paper borrowed of the Bank, is sheer madness. In the one case (all other things remaining the same), in lieu of one debt discharged, another debt to the same amount is contracted; in the other it is precisely the same thing, but with this addition—that we tamper with the currency, and a mass of paper is created which has no original connexion with either trade or labour, or commodities, or any one real thing, but which owes its existance to delusive operations between the Bank and the Government,—a cause from which every derangement in our currency during the last 30 years has proceeded.

We must, lastly, advert to the state of the account between the Bank and the Government, and the advances of the Bank on Government securities. This may now be determined with accuracy: the whole account will stand thus:—

Exchequer-bills issued . . .	£3,328,628
Ditto purchased	6,132,000
Advances to supply the deficiency in the Consolidated Fund . .	8,343,017
Dead-weight Annuity . . .	13,089,419
	£30,893,064

The above account includes the whole of the dead-weight annuity, though, in point of fact, the last instalment amounting to 1,027,500*l.* will not be due till the [illegible] of this month; but the period is so near at hand that we have not thought it necessary to deduct this item from the account.

This being the true state of things, and with such enormous and unheard-of advances, by the Bank on Government securities we need not wonder at the abundance of money the low rate of interest, and the high prices of all public securities, both foreign and domestic; all being bottomed in artifice and delusion. This system must have an end, and may be attended with ruinous consequences; for, notwithstanding the low prices of commodities, and the total absence of all speculation except in Government securities, there may occur scenes like those of 1825. That the foreign commerce of the country is declining, and that by the passing of the American Tariff it will daily become worse, leading eventually to distress in the manufacturing districts, is evident; and therefore all that is now wanted to produce a panic is a decline in the foreign exchanges, and nothing in the end will more surely contribute to this than the great superabundance of money.

There probably never was any system of finance so conducted as ours has been. Without going back beyond the late peace, in which we only talked and breathed expedients, we may observe, that in 1816 and 1817 we issued Exchequer bills to buy up funded debt, and thus reduced, according to a boast of Mr. Vansittart, our funded debt from 816,000,000*l.* to 776,742,000*l.* (or about 50,000,000*l.*) and that in 1818 we created funded debt to absorb Exchequer bills! On that occasion we raised the interest of a portion of stock from 3 to 3½ per cent. to obtain a new loan at 4½ and in a year after we gave a bonus to reduce a five per cent. stock to four per cent. In 1819, we again issued Exchequer-bills to buy up the stock which we had founded, and on the 4th of June of that year, we again made a loan to fund the Exchequer bills which we had issued. After several issues of Exchequer-bills and several fundings of stock, in short after converting funded debt into floating, and floating into funded, for no purpose on earth but the expense of management, or the loss of conversion, we find it at last acknowledged that for the 50,000,000*l.* said to be redeemed in two years, we had only 2,500,000*l.* of surplus annually. In 1820, we funded in a five per cent. stock, thus giving interest to save capital, in opposition to our former policy, or of funding in threes, to create capital in saving interest. In 1819, our old nominal sinking fund was renounced as useless or injurious, and a new sinking fund of 5,000,000*l.* effective capital was created by the imposition of new taxes. In 1823 the said taxes were remitted, and the creation of a sinking fund by borrowing on the dead weight scheme again took place. Since then, when our sinking fund was to be real and effective by act of Pasliament, it has been entirely fed by issues of Exchequer bills, or the loan of 13,000, 000*l.* on naval and military pensions from the Bank. Thus we have been tossing the golden ball or paper pellet from one hand to the other or throwing money over the gambling table of the Exchange, without paying off any debt, (or at least but a very insignificant portion of our incumbrances), and merely changing the name of the security, since the peace.

Contrary to expectation, little was done to-day in the Consol market, and scarcely any variation took place in the price of stock. Money stock was abundant, one broker having sold 80,000 Reduced for next Wednesday.

Consols closed as on Saturday, at 88¾ to ⅞.

In the Foreign Market scarcely any business was done; but from the abundance of money, nearly every kind of stock maintained its price.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LISBON.

At 7 o'clock on Friday evening, the 27th of June, about 30 of the armed rable surrounded Sir Frederick Lamb's house, and demanded one of his Excellency's servants, who they stated had affixed on the wall near the house one of the Oporto proclamations, and would have forced their way into the house had not the porter and servants shut the outward iron gate. This deep laid plot of the police was well planned, so as to turn out, that a police spy, formerly a door-keeper in the Cortes, should be seen by a priest, another spy, putting the proclamation on the wall just at the time that these 30 armed Fullians, were *casually* passing by, (a number never seen patrolling the streets.) At a short distance from them, there were two police guards, and the moment the placard was placed, the fellow ran into Sir Frederick's court-yard, where he was followed by the above armed rabble, who persisted that he was one of Sir Frederick's servants, and made use of the most oppro-

brious language, threatening to cut off their ears. Just at the moment, his Excellency's footman was coming towards the house, in the direction where the police-guards were placed, when the priest cried out, "Seize that Malhado, it was he that fixed the proclamation." He was accordingly immediately seized, and thumbscrewed, and conveyed to the head-quarters of the police, and from thence to the Intendent-General's of Police, a distance of two miles. Here the intendant, his coadjutor, and escrivao, were ready. The man was closely interrogated, and many questions were put to him to elicit untruths; all which being taken down by the escrivao the Intendent desired the man to sign it; but who, not knowing how to sign his name, was desired to put his cross, which he did, but was ignorant of what the paper contained. He was then unthumbscrewed, and desired to go home. Was there ever such a gross insult offered to a British representative in modern times?

SINGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

(We find the following letters in an evening paper.)

THE REV. J. W. CUNNINGHAM AND SIR J. SCARLETT.

The following letters have been transmitted to us from a highly respectable quarter, and we have every reason to believe in their authenticity. The correspondence, it will be perceived, arose out of a toast which has been usually given at the table of the Bar of the Northern Circuit. The Rev. J. W. Cunningham is Vicar of Harrow:—

"Harrow, Middlesex, March 29.

"Dear Sir,—Although I cannot further claim the honour of an acquaintance with you, than from having a long and, to me, interesting conversation with you at Cambridge, at a moment when particular circumstances prevented my giving you that vote which otherwise I should have been glad to give, I must hope that the subject of this letter will prove the best apology for it. There is no man, I am persuaded, a more cordial friend to real liberty of opinion and practice, where they do not interfere with the rights of others, than yourself. I am also persuaded, that wherever the power is conferred on you of restoring to others the right of thinking, speaking, and acting for themselves, under the limitations I have stated, no one would be more happy to exercise that power than you. But there is a particular circumstance which, under these impressions of your general character, I am unable to explain. The subject has been much brought under discussion in various circles of late, that on the Northern Circuit, the Bar, whatever may be their views of morality, are compelled, by a vulgar and tyrannical custom, to drink a toast from which common decency and morality, as well as the refinement of modern society, altogether shrink. I was, myself, when the question was started, convinced that such a custom would now be found only in the mess-room of a marching regiment, or among the lo[illegible] clubs of a country town; but I have learned, with the deepest regret and astonishment, that the charge really lies against a body of the most intellectual and gentlemen-like men in the world; and that I could not send a son to the bar without his being compelled to drink a toast which makes it a duty and a pleasure for every man to seduce his neighbour's child, or sleep with his friend's wife whenever he has the opportunity! Now, for myself, I must say, that I would as soon cut off my boy's hands, as constrain him to enter a profession where he must give his public testimony to a vice which is, of all others, to say nothing of its consequences in another world, the most fertile source of misery in this. Is the son of an Englishman to have such a bar opposed to his progress in a liberal profession? Have we not a right to expect that the bar shall not lag behind every other society of independent and liberal men? and to put the matter on still stronger ground, ought the national defenders of justice and morality to be the lingering champions of gross immorality? Ought the men who advocate the cause of Christianity as part of the law of the land, to lend their public sanction to a vice of which Christianity predicts the most awful penalty to the offender? I have taken the liberty of addressing a letter somewhat similar to this to Mr. Brougham, whom I have the pleasure of knowing; and who has too much both of understanding and good feeling not to admit the justice of the appeal. I will not trouble you, Sir, by saying more on the subject, except to implore your forgiveness for this trespassing on your time and attention. Happy shall I be if it lead one of the most eminent lawyers in the world to bring his great talents to the defence of common modesty and decency, and to withhold that impulse to debauchery, of which no young lawyer, any more than the rest of his species, can stand in need. I beg once more to apologize to you, and am, your obedient humble servant.

"J. W. CUNNINGHAM."

(THE ANSWER.)

"Sir,—I have no recollection of the conversation to which you allude, nor was I aware that I had ever seen you; but having no doubt of the purity of your motives, and ever disposed to receive with defference what may come from a member of your profession, I am far from taking offence at the letter which you have addressed to me. But I must be allowed to express, in my turn, my astonishment that you should have heard discussions in various circles upon the subject of a toast which you very erroneously suppose to be drunk by compulsion on the Northern Circuit, or that you should have thought yourself called upon to interfere with your advice and opinion upon a subject which I must suppose very much out of the scope of your usual contemplation. I was not aware that the festivities of the Northern Circuit were deemed of sufficient importance to become the topics of polite conversation in the metropolis; nor could I have imagined, without such grave testimoney as your letter has afforded me, that any toast which forms a part of our innocent and mirthful solemnities would be deemed by any well-ordered mind so efficacious as to make it the duty and pleasure of every man to seduce his neighbour's child, or sleep with his friend's wife! These are your own words. Allow me to say, that they import a very serious charge against the Northern Circuit. There is no individual connected with that body capable of proposing a toast that would have such singular, not to say miraculous consequences, as to convey into a duty the breach of the most obvious rules of morality and the plainest injunctions of religion. We pretend to no such magic, nor do we admit that the toast to which I presume you allude, but of which you ought never to have been apprized, can by possibility have the remotest influence to excite either opinions or dispositions inconsistant with any moral duty. I am not called upon to defend any usage which I find long established, and which has been acquiesced in by wiser and better men than I pretend to be, to say nothing of such high authorities as Mr. Justice Park and Mr. Justice Richardson. I might refer you to the Lord Chancellor, whose example, I am sure, will be entitled to, and will be viewed with, high respect by every member of the Church of England. But it may afford some relief to the great anxiety you entertain on the subject, as well as satisfaction to myself, that I should state to you the only ground on which we adhere to the usage of our predecessors—a ground which, I feel assured, will merit and receive your entire approbation. Know then, Sir, that the toast is not intended to excite, in any decent mind, an unbecoming idea or propencity; but that we consider it as the ancient, honest English, manly mode of disclosing with simplicity and brevity, our homage and deference to the female sex, and our entire purity, and utter aversion to all the canting affectation of morality, the hypocritical sancity, and the fraudulent pretentions to piety, which are creeping fast upon the present age, and which, under the colour of an over-curious refinement, and an exquisite delicacy of sentiment and expressions are too often found to disguise the lewdest imaginations, the most vicious habits, and the most profligate morals.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

'J. SCARLETT.'

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor, received the following strange communication on the subject of the dangerous and ridiculous fashion of wearing tight stays. It was directed to Mr. Hobler, whose assistance was privately requested, and was read aloud in the Justice room, there being a person present on the part of the complainant who waited the reply of his Lordship:—

"Kentish-town.

"Sir,—I have rather an extraordinary sort of complaint to make to the chief magistrate; but although there exists no legal mode of counteracting the evil to which, through you, I beg to call his Lordship's attention, the interference of a man of influence, from his station in life and his experience, may produce some alleviation of the mischief I am about to describe. I have three daughters, over whom their mother, I regret to say, exercises a control quite independent of me. This control, so far as it regards moral and religious restraints, is most unexceptionable. They go to chapel regularly, and are as rigid in their conversation as any females in the world. What I have to object to simly refers to their dress, and to but a very narrow portion of that. It is with a deep sense of self-abasement I state to you, Sir, that my wife encourages my children, by example, to persist in following the hideous and perilous fashion, of which I entreat your most serious condemnation,—I mean the fashion of squeezing in the waist, until the body resembles that of a pismire or ant. (A laugh.) Of all the dandy abominations that ever received the sanction of our aristocracy, this is the worst. The least injurious effect of it is, that it fixes a deformity upon the human shape; and yet this effect, instead of working in the way that might be expected upon the vanity of the sex, seems to be the great charm and recommendation. The whole of the region upon which the stays press becomes, if we believe Mr. Lawrence and other great authorities, diseased as well as distorted. The lungs and liver, and other parts of the *viscera*, are all screwed up together, and the stomach is totally divested of its power in regulating the system. My daughters are as yet living instances (God knows how long they may continue so) of the baneful consequences of this dreadful fashion. Would you believe it? their stays are bound with steel in the holes through which the laces are drawn, so as to be able to bear the tremendous tugging which is intended to reduce so important a part of the human frame to one-third of its natural proportions. They are unable to sit, walk, or stand as women used to do. To expect one of them to stoop would be absurd, and to witness the attempt alarming. My daughter Margaret made the experiment the other day to satisfy me that she was quite loose. The effort was too much for the strength of the steel and whalebone vice with which she was enveloped. Her stays gave way with a tremendous explosion, and down she fell upon the ground, and I almost thought she had snapped in two. (Laughter.) But this, ridiculous as it was, was not the least advance towards remedy or abatement of the evil. My girls are always complaining of pains in the stomach, and lassitude, and if something be not done to stop this wasp-waist mania, rapid decay must follow. Hoping that the Lord Major and you, Sir, may excuse this liberty in consideration of the fatal nature of the grievance, and that some advice and admonition may be given to both mothers and daughters, I have the honour to remain, your obedient humble servant.

"To F. Hobler, Esq."

The LORD MAYOR said, he wondered that the gentlemen did not get a share of this censure. He was sure that there was a fierce competition between the sexes in the article of tight waists, and if ladies and gentlemen were to cut themselves in two in the conflict, it would be no fault of his. (A laugh,) He did not see how it would be a breach of the peace.

Mr. Hobler observed, that if the waiting-maids of the contending parties did not take care, thy might get into a very serious scrape, or if a lady or gentleman were to expire under the operation, the lawyers might give it the name of murder, and those who aided and assisted might come in for share of the penalty. (Laughter.)

It was here represented to his Lordship, that the writer of the letter felt serious alarm for his children, who, whenever he complained, pointed to some other ladies whose figures were equally plundered of their fair proportions.

The LORD MAYOR said he was afraid that if he objected to the fashion, the ladies would more pertinaciously adhere to it.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Thuesday, July 1.

At the Court at St. James's, the 28th day of June, 1828; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Hon. Francis Leveson Gower (commonly called Lord Francis Leveson Gower), and the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, were, by command of His Majesty, sworn of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appont the Earl of Westmorland to be Lord-Lieutenant of the country of North-ampton, his Lordship this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

ST. JAMES'S—PALACE, JUNE 28.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Dr. Herbert Jenner, His Majesty's Advocate.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JULY 1.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Stuart de Rothesay, C. G, B., to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE. 30

3d Regement of Light Dragoons—Surgeon James Barlow, from the 71st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Roger Chambers Walker, who retires upon half-pay.

4th Ditto—William Skipwith, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Fawes, appointed to the 10th Light Dragoons.

9th Ditto—Hospital-Assistant Isaac Brooks, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Wilson, whose appointment has not taken place.

10th Ditto— Cornet Richard Fawkes, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Wedderburn, promoted; Cornet and Adjutant James Preston, to have the rank of Lieutnant.

3d Regiment of Foot—Captain Maurice, Barlow to be Major by purchase, vice Innes, who retires; Captain Allan Stewart, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain, vice Barlow.

5th Ditto—Edward Orme, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murphy, who retires.

11th Ditto—Captain John Parson Westropp, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Peter Browne, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

29th Ditto—Lieutenant George Congreve, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Stewart, appointed to the 3d Foot; Ensign Christopher Humfrey, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Congreve; Charles Adams, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Humfrey.

32d Ditto—Captain Thomas Impett, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice White, who retires; Ensign Francis John Griffin, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Slacke, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Cuthbert A. Baines, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Griffin.

35th Ditto—Captain Beauchamp Kerr, from the half-pay to be Captain, vice James Jocelyn Anderson, who exchanges receiving the difference.

36th Ditto—Major Charles Rowley, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice George Ford, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

41st Ditto—Hospital-Assistant John Maitland, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Tennent, decessed.

43d Ditto—Captain James Forlong, to be Major, by purchase, vice Cousidine, promoted; Lieutenant Wilbraham Egerton, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Forlong; Ensign William Cell, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Egerton; Richard Jones Congreve, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vich Bell.

58th Ditto—Hospital Assistant William Toulmin, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice, Huey, appointed to the 14th Light Dragoons.

62d Ditto—Lieutenant James Joseph Brett, from the half-pay to be Lieutenant, vice Franklin Lecky, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

63rd Ditto—Lieutenant James Tracie, from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Edward S. Vincent Digby, who exchanges.

71st Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon John Winterscale, to be Surgeon, vice Barlow, appointed to the 3d Light Dragoons; Hospital-Assistant George Ferguson, to be Assitant-Surgeon, vice Winterscale.

75th Ditto—Quartermaster Richard Berry from half-pay 44th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice William M'Pherson, who exchanges.

76th Ditto—Lieutenant Charles Pickard, from the Ceylon Regiment to be Lieutenant, vice Preston, appointed Quartermaster; Lieut. John William Preston, to be Quartermaster vice Lieutenant Alexander Russwurm who retires upon half-pay.

81st Ditto—Ensign Jasper Byng Crengh, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Thomson, deceased; George Andrew Creagh gent. to be Ensign, vice Creagh.

88th Ditto—Captain Edward Cerjat Spencer from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice John Burrell, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

89th Ditto—Lieutenant Robert Lewis to be Captain, by purchase, vice Arrow, whose promotion has not taken place.

2d West India Regiment—Captain Oswald Pilling, from half-pay Royal African Corps, to be Captain, vice Hallcott, whose appointment has not taken place.

Ceylon Regiment—Lieutenant Patrick Plunkett, from halfpay 50th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Pickard, appointed, to the 76th Foot.

Unatached—To be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, by purchase—Major James Considine from the 43d Foot.

To be Captain of Infantry, by purchase—Lieutenant Edward Eustace Hill. from the 5th Foot.

To be Ensigns, by purchase—Charles Fortescue Kerr, gent.; William Henry Gillman, gent.

The undermentioned Officer, having Breve rank superior to his regimental commission, has accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order on the 25th of April,, 1826:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Walker, from the 54th Foot.

The undermentioned Lieutenants, actually serving upon full-pay in regiments of the line, whose commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th of December, 1826:—

To be Captains of Infantry—Lieutenant Roger Sweeny, from the 59th Foot; Lieutenant Walter George Mahon, from the 51st Foot.

Hospital Staff—Hospital-Assistant George Gulliver, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces vice Forde, appointed to the 72d Foot,

Memoranda—The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their commission:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Cameron, half-pay 79th Foot: Ensign John Badock, half-pay 57th Foot; Ensign Henry King, half-pay 3d West India Regiment.

The Christian names of Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Bathurst, upon the half-pay, are *Seymour Thomas*, and not *Thomas Seymour*, as has been heretofore stated.

The Christian names of Lieutenant Pultenay, of the 12th Light Dragoons, are *John Apsley*.

The name of the Captain who exchanged from the 76th Foot to half-pay, on the 24th January last, is *Ogilvy*. and not *Ogilvie*, as formerly stated.

The Christian names of Deputy Assistant-General Hansord are Solomon *Edman* and not Solomon *Edward*, as stated in the *Gazette of June 24*.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 13.—H. M. sloop Medina, 20, Commander Suckling, sailed on Saturday for Lisbon the Cape de Verd Islands, and the Coast of Africa, having on board Mr.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Goodwin, the Consul for three islands, and Commissary Judge Jackson, for Sierra Leone Capt. Bute, of the Royal Marines, appointed Commandant of the Island of Ascension, and Capt. Paye, of the same corps, go by the Medina to relieve Lieut.-Col. Nicholl and Capt. Langdon, at that island.

The New regulations for exercising the guns in the Royal Navy, are to be practised in the Ordinary at this Port, and the gunners, shipkeepers, and boys, will be instructed accordingly. The gunners are to make themselves perfectly acquainted with the art of gunnery in all its branches, as to be capable of instructing the crews of any vessel they may be called upon to serve in.

One of the students of naval architecture (Mr. Chatfield) appointed to accompany the late experimental squadron on a cruise of observation, has invented a Nauropometer, an instrument to measure a ship's inclination, which exhibits the angles of pitching and rolling at one view.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 14,—The Doris frigate was at Valparaiso when the Ranger came away; the Volage, 28, was at Lima; the Menai, 26, was at the intermediate Ports; the Blossom sloop of war, Capt. Beechey, was daily looked for, on the coast of Chili, on her return from her second trip throughout Behring's Straits. The Thetis and Heron both had their masts damaged by lightning in the Ricer Plate.

The Tribune, 46, Capt. J. Wilson, arrived on Sunday from the eastward, and sailed on Monday to Pymouth. She will proceed thence to the South American station, to relieve the Doris, and will call at Bermuda, to land 15,000l. in silver, for the use of the Dock-yard there; Sir W. C. Fahie, K. C. B. and Capt. Wilson of the Royal Marines, take their passage in her to that island.

The Onyx, 10, Lieut. Cole tender to the Royal George yacht, is ordered to the River, in order that her crew may fit out the Royal Sovereign yacht, for the summer use of the Lord High Admiral, who will arrive here on the 23d instant to attend the examination of the Students of the Royal Naval College.

Rear-Admiral Sir C. Paget will proceed to re-assume his command at Cork, to-morrow, in the Lightning steam-vessel. The Vindictive, 74, at this port, is ordered to be cut down to a frigate, to carry sixty guns.

The first and second divisions of the 58th Regiment, under the command of Col. Clifford, sailed on Sunday and yesterdy in the Amity and Arab transports, for Ceylon.

The king has restored Capt. I. F. Chapman to his rank in the Royal Navy.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieut. J. R. R. Webb, late of Swan Cutter to the rank of Commander; Mr. R. Hay, of the Barham, to be Lieut. of the Victor

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieut. G. B. Hutchins to his Majesty's steam-vessel Lightning. J. Sparshot to be Purser of the Crocodile.

THE MURDER AT HARROW.

About 3 weeks back, the persons now in custody, and about a dozen more Irishmen came to the village of Wimbley in search of work, and were engaged by a farmer named Read, and allowed to sleep in his barn. The English labourers, resident in the village, naturally enough, regarded them with jealously and at different times when passing the barn, on their return from labour, addressed them with opprobrious language. It does not however, appear that they ever proceeded to direct acts of violence. The Irish either felt, or affected to feel, apprehensions for their personal safety, and by their representations to Mr. Read, procured from him a blunderbuss and a gun. The Green Man public-house, in front of which the fatal affray took place, situate about a hundred yards from the barn, and on Sunday evening (no quarrel having occurred for several days, previous) about half a dozen of the Irishmen were sitting drinking on the green before the door, and a mixed company of English mechanics and labourers were in the tap room of the house. One of the latter, a stranger in the neighbourhood, and only known as Long John, left the house about 10 o'clock and immediately after the noise of a scuffle was heard. Three of the villagers, named Arnold, Griffiths, and Nix, went out to see what was matter, and found Long John and prisoner Keasley fighting. Long John was thrown, but his opponent kept him down, and continued beating him. Arnold interposed, and insisted the man should be allowed to rise: he was instantly assailed with a shower of stones, one of which struck Nix, who, rushing forward, struck down the first man he met, and was attacking another, when he was stabbed from behind in the right cheek immediately below the eye: A general scuffle ensued, and the Irish retreated; but about a dozen more of their countrymen coming up, armed with the blunderbuss and gun, and pitchforks and sithes, they rallied and attacked the few English most desperately. Long John was the principal object of their attack, and was soon struck down. While he was lying senseless on the ground, the mortal wounds are said to have been given him by Keasley, notwithstanding the unfortunate woman who lived with the deceased implored them to have mercy upon him. While the latter part of the tragedy was being performed, Griffiths made his escape from the spot, and mounting a horse, rode after the patrol, whom he fortunately met near at hand. The patrol galloped to the place, where by that time several of the villagers had arrived, and with their assistance the persons now in custody were secured. The report of a gun was heard twice during the affray, and it is the opinion of the patrol that the blunderbuss which he took from one of the prisoners had recently been discharged.

The blunderbuss has since been claimed by Mr. Read, but Trower the patrol has refused to return it till after the inquest.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT KIRKALDY.

(From the *Edinburgh Observer*.)

Sunday last, being the Communion Sabbath in Kirkaldy, a more than ordinary assemblage of people had collected that evening at the parish church—a modern building—under an impression that the Reverend Edward Irving was to officiate. The church was crowded to suffocation in every part; and just about the time when the clergyman was expected to make his appearance in the pulpit, a part of the great range of galleries on the western side of the edifice yielded to the enormous pressure of the multitude it supported, and fell, with a terrific crash, upon the yet more helpless assemblage underneath. The frightful tumult which ensued among the congregation is indescribable. Hundreds of people rushed simultaneously to the different doors, under the impression that they had no other way of escaping instant death; and in the attempt to quit the building many were trodden down and perished. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the bodies of the following individuals have been identified:—

Mrs. Beveridge, widow of the late Michael Beveridge, clothier, Kirkaldy. Grace Cunningham, daughter of John Cunningham, innkeeper, Kirkaldy. Three daughters of Mrs. Mathewson, Kirkaldy. —Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Anderson, cork cutter, Kirkaldy. —Millar, son of Thomas Millar, shoemaker, Kirkaldy. —Cunningham, servant maid to Mr. Kirk, agent for the Commercial Bank, Kirkaldy. Janet Currer, servant to Mr. James Bogue, manufacturer, Kirkaldy, Henrietta Brown, spinster, Kirkaldy, Nancy Johnston, Janet Stenhouse, daughter of Robert Stenhouse, West Bridge, —Murray, daughter of George Murray, weaver, Newton Abbots-hall. Mrs. Watson, wife of Thomas Watson, late baker, Kirkaldy, Sarah Penman, poultry keeper, Dunnikier. Mrs. Smith, mill spinner. A female—servant to Mr. Pratt, manufacturer. David Lawson, weaver, Park, Kirkaldy Robert M'Coul, Kirkaldy. Peter Nicol, son of Andrew Nicol, upholsterer, Kirkaldy, a boy named Barns, apprentice to Mr. Ayton, Links. John Brown, Path head. Matthew Brodie, weaver, Links. Alexander M'Dougal a boy, Kinghorn James Oswald, senior, Bath head, John Hepburn, shoemaker or weaver, Links. A Young Lady—a stranger, whose name we are specially requested not to publish. She had in the first moment of alarm effected her escape, but returned in search of her mother, and perished.

To these we may add James Grant, tailor, who is so dreadfully mangled as to be considered beyond recovery. Exclusive of this man, the sufferers, above named amount to 27, and we have reason to fear that we shall hereafter have to make an addition to the list. The number of the wounded we could not ascertain, but it must be very great.

To account properly for the accident, it will be necessary for us to give a short description of the edifice in which it happened. It was built in 1807. The contractor was a Mr. Alexander M'Farlane, now deceased, who executed his contract in a manner by no means to the heritor's satisfaction. M'Farlane became bankrupt, we believe, and a law suit ensued with his creditors—Ultimately the dispute was referred to an architect, who reported that the church was sufficient. Still, however, the minds of many of the inhabitants misgave them as to its stability, and there was a general impression that it would be unsafe to overcrowd it. The galleries swept round the building nearly in the segment of a circle, and were supported in front by wooden pillars, certainly in appearance more ornamental than trustworthy. Upon these rested a beam 13 inches by 11, against or upon which reposed one end of the joists, the other being slightly inserted into the walls. The accident seems to have been occasioned by the beam yielding a little at a particular point near the centre of the western gallery, when the joists slipped off it, and consequently out of the sockets in the wall behind, whereupon the entire portion came down, with the exception of the beam, and the front work attached to it. The church was calculated to contain about eighteen hundred, but on this occasion the crowd within it could not be less than two thousand.

Those persons who were in the gallery that fell escaped generally with bruises and contusions more or less severe; and, in all probability, the casualties would have been comparatively few, if the rest of the congregation had retained sufficient presence of mind to remain for a little time in their seats. But as soon as the crash took place, they rushed to the doors in the wildest confusion, and many were suffocated or trampled to death, particularly on the gallery stairs, and in the vestibule. The mortality was doubtless increased by the friends of individuals who had fallen, under these circumstances, trying to stem the human torrent that was rolling over them. The temporary stoppages which these fruitless efforts occasioned, only rendered the multitude behind more eager to force their way out, and their power was resistless—most of those who fell, fell to rise no more. As far as we could learn, only two individuals, Mrs. Beveridge and David Lawson, were actually killed by the falling of the gallery. The former was struck on the head or chest by a joist, and killed on the spot, while two blind boys, her twin sons, who were seated beside her, escaped unhurt. One man, in a paroxysm of terror, leaped from a part of the gallery that remained standing, sprung to his feet again after his descent, uttered a word or two, and expired.

Such persons as had sufficient fortitude to remain in their pews remained unhurt. Several who were under the gallery when it fell prostrated themselves in the pews, and also sustained no injury. Many reached the open air in a state approaching nudity, their clothes being literally torn off them. Though the number of the sufferers who have escaped with life is great, we were assured by more than one surgeon, that very few of them have had bones broken or joints dislocated—the injuries generally being contusions.

We are credibly informed that Mr. Irving was desirous to preach last night in the Churchyard, in the middle of which stands the edifice in which this frightful disaster happened, and that he was only dissuaded from so doing by the remonstrances of the very respectable Provost of the burgh. In that same enclosure graves were then opening to receive the mortal remains of several of the unfortunates who had lost their lives in their anxiety to be present at his prelection.

Traversing that side of the city of Constantinople which extends from the harbour to the sea of Marmora, terminating in the Seven Towers, we came to the TopKapousi, or Gate of the Cannon, where Mahomet entered the devoted city. As this is the side on which the Russians threaten to approach Constantinople, it is highly probable that this is the gate by which they will enter; and the very same passage that admitted the crescent, will again admit the cross. It is very well known, that this is an event which the Turks are expecting, and their anticipations of it are not confined to military preparations. Their great burying ground lies on the Asiatic shore, and is to be seen extending its dark cypress grove for a considerable distance in the vicinity of Scutari. This is, perhaps, the largest cemetery in the world, being one hour, or three miles, in length; and it has increased to its present size in consequence of the extraordinary predilection the Turks of Constantinople entertain for it. They are persuaded they will again be compelled to retire to Asia, whence they came; and they wish their bodies to be laid in a place where Christian infidels cannot disturb them. The great majority, therefore, of those who die in Constantinople, are transported by their friends across the Bosphorus; and the stairs or slip at which they embark, is called, for this reason, Meit-iskelli, or the Lacer of the Dead.—*Walsh's Journey*.

Horne Tooke used, in his pleasant joking way, to say, that a virtuous girl had no chance of admission into any of the London Asylums. In order to getting in, it was first necessary for her 'to turn out and qualify;' or, in other words, to go upon the town. The same may be now said of the Military Government. All places are as a sealed book, unless to those with red coats. Even John Eldon—malgré all his efforts, is not able to get any birth among them. His Lordship declared the other night in the Lords, that he was no longer a lawyer, though he had been one. It should seem that this declaration would go to confirm a report which has been about town for some days, to the effect that his Lordship, seeing there is no chance of his getting any thing while he wears a mussy old threadbare black coat, has determined to wear a red one, and, in order to this end, has purchased a cornetcy in the Tenth! After this, surely he cannot be overlooked, and then we shall have three cheers instead of one.

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